Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay

For the Year 1939

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No. 5973/7 of 1940.

From

W. R. G. SMITH, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., BAR-AT-LAW,
Commissioner of Police, Bobmay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Home Department, Bombay.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:
Bombay, 23rd April 1940.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the year 1939.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075 dated the 14th July 1886, the report was forwarded to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and a copy of that officer's reply No. 1304/2, dated the 20th April 1940, is appended herewith.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 1304/2 of 1940.

From

I. N. MEHTA, ESQUIRE, LL.B., BAR-AT-LAW,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay ;

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT :
Esplanade, Bombay, 20th April 1940.

Sir,

I have the honour to return herewith the Bombay City Police Administration Report for the year 1939, received with your letter No. 5784/7, dated the 18th April 1940, and to state that I have no remarks to offer.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) I. N. MEHTA,
Chief Presidency Magistrate.

[True copy.]
W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

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No. 5761/7 of 1940.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:
Bombay, 18th April 1940.

From

W. R. G. SMITH, ESQ., C.I.E., BAR-AT-LAW,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Home Department, Bombay.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1939 with the usual statements as appendices.

2. I was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police from the beginning of the year to 17th March 1939 when I proceeded on leave to Europe, and again from 28th September to the end of the year. Mr. N. P. A. Smith officiated in the appointment in my absence from 18th March to 27th September 1939. The Deputy Commissioners were :—

Crime Branch	...	Mr. J. C. Wilson, from 1st January to 31st March 1939.
		Mr. N. M. Kamte, from 1st April 1939 to the end of the year.
Divisions	...	Mr. N. P. A. Smith, from 1st January to 17th March 1939.
		Mr. C. W. E. U'ren, from 18th March to 31st March 1939.
		Mr. J. C. Wilson, from 1st April 1939 to the end of the year.
M. V. and Taxation (Temporary).		Mr. N. M. Kamte, from 1st January to 31st March 1939.
		Mr. E. Sheehy, from 1st April 1939 to the end of the year.
Port ...	...	Mr. J. Simmons, from 1st January 1939 to the end of the year.
Special Branch	...	Mr. C. W. E. U'ren, from 1st January to 17th March 1939.
		Rao Bahadur N. V. Trivedi, from 18th March 1939 to the end of the year.

Prohibition (Temporary).		Mr. C. H. Reynolds, from 28th March 1939 to the end of the year.
A. R. P. (Temporary).		Mr. R. H. Haslam, from 25th July 1939 to the end of the year.

I give below a list of the Divisions showing the various areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each Division :—

A Division	...	Colaba, Fort South, Fort North, Esplanade and Dhobi Talao.
B Division	...	Market, Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi, Dongri and Khara Talao.
C Division	...	Bhuleshwar, Null Bazar, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Gamdevi, Chaupati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi.
D Division	...	Mazagaon, Tarwady, Kamathipura, New Nagpada and Jacob Circle.
E Division	...	Sewri, Parel and Matunga.
F Division	...	Mahim and Worli.
H and I Divisions	.	Bombay Harbour and Docks.

Reported crime, cognizable and non-cognizable (Table A).

3. To facilitate the comparison of the crime figures of the year under report with that of the previous year I have appended a table (Table A) to the report from which it will be seen that the total cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 215,670 against 190,683 in 1938. There is an increase of 24,987 cases as compared with the figures for the year 1938. Police cognizable cases showed an increase of 17,203, Magisterial cases an increase of 4,644 and non-cognizable cases an increase of 3,140. In the previous year there was a decrease of 16,081 cases as compared with the figures of the year 1937.

Police cognizable cases.

4. Police cognizable cases, of all classes registered during the year numbered 142,818 as against 125,615 in 1938 and 134,639 in 1937.

Statement A, Part I.—9,943 cases under the Indian Penal Code, Classes I to V, were registered during the year against 7,181 in 1938 and 6,724 in 1937. There is an increase of 106 cases under Class I, 132 under Class II, 299 under Class III, 83 under Class IV and 2,142 under Class V, the total increase being 2,762 under Classes I to V over the figures for 1938. The heads of offences affected by an increase of 25 or more cases are as follows :—

	Increase.
Class I—	
Personating public servant, soldier, etc.	95
Class II—	
Grievous hurt	48
Hurt	43
Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc.	34
Hurt and assault to deter a public servant, etc.	25

	Increase.
Class III—	
Robbery	52
Burglary	240
Class IV—	
Wrongful restraint and confinement	44
Rash act causing hurt	26
Class V—	
Theft	1,625
Criminal breach of trust	289
Cheating	226

Class I.—Action against bogus voters at the Municipal election held in February 1939 is responsible for an increase of 75 cases of personation.

Class II.—Increase in cases of "grievous hurt" and "hurt" is expected to continue so long as the Magistrates do not restrict composition of such cases, and the public take to reporting cases of non-cognizable nature as cognizable ones by exaggeration and twisting facts. Many such cases are of a non-cognizable nature and it is only the liberal interpretation of the provisions of the Penal Code sections by the police that helps to swell these cases. No particular reason for the increase under the other two heads of offences, under this Class, can be given. Although an increase of 132 cases is noticeable under Class II, it is gratifying to note, that cases of murder dropped by 8, attempts at murder by 19, culpable homicide by 7 and attempts at suicide by 9.

Class IV.—The increase under the heads of crime under this Class can be attributed to the police action against strikers for their unlawful activities, and against motorists in connection with accidents.

Classes III and V.—As regards the increase of offences under these Classes, I may point out that but for the restrictions imposed on them under Bombay Act XIV of 1938, which came in force in the latter part of 1938 in taking action under section 27(*1*) of the Bombay City Police Act against gangs of persons with criminal tendencies, who infest the City, the police would have been better able to control preventible crime as effectively as was done in the past. This measure to keep crime under control being thus restricted, it can not fail to have adverse repercussions on the prevention and detection of crime in future.

Thefts by servants, criminal breach of trust cases by employees in business concerns and cheating cases of a petty nature were numerous during the year. There were 1,072 cases in respect of cycles. Of these, 734 were cases of theft, 332 of criminal breach of trust and six of cheating. These cycle cases are responsible to a great extent for the increase of crime under Class V.

Statement AA, Part I.—An apprecible increase of 14,441 cases is noticable under Class VI, the cases registered during the year

being 132,875 against 118,434 in 1938 and 127,915 in 1937. The number of such cases taken up is in direct proportion to the number of men available and to their freedom from other pre-occupations, so that an increase is generally an indication that the Force has found the time to deal with such cases, because it has not been otherwise engaged with strikes, disturbances, etc. The bulk of the cases under this Class fell under the Bombay City Police Act, City of Bombay Municipal Act, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act and Public Conveyances Act. The cases under Indian Penal Code regarding "public nuisances" and other Local Acts are comparatively few, but include 1,192 cases under different Acts in connection with Prohibition registered by the Prohibition Department and the Divisional Police from 1st August 1939.

It will be seen from the following comparative figures that in addition to the 1,192 cases in connection with Prohibition, the Bombay City Police Act contributed 8,385 and the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 6,021 cases towards the increase, while cases under the Prevention of Gambling Act decreased by 646, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act by 625 and the Public Conveyances Act by 280 :—

	1938.	*1939.*
Bombay City Police Act	64,469	72,854
City of Bombay Municipal Act	27,607	33,628
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act ...	17,393	16,768
Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act ...	3,222	2,576
Public Conveyances Act	4,820	4,540

The continued efforts of the Police to keep the crowded localities of the City reasonably free from hawkers who cause obstruction and ply their trade without Municipal Licences is responsible for the increase of cases under the first two Acts above. Considering the volume of cases of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act and the Public Conveyances Act, the decrease in cases during the year is insignificant but the decrease under the Prevention of Gambling Act deserves notice and I reserve my comments in this connection for a paragraph regarding "Betting and Gaming" to follow.

Disposal of Police cognizable cases.

5. (*a*) I give below the summary of the disposal of the Police cognizable cases referred to in statements "A" and "AA", Part I.

Cases for disposal.

(*b*) Including 3,193 cases (895 under Classes I to V and 2,298 under Class VI) pending from the preceding years and 80 cases of the previous years re-opened during the year under Classes I to V, there were 146,091 total cases for disposal against 128,722 in 1938. Of these, 10,918 cases fell under Classes I to V and 135,173 under Class VI.

(*c*) Of the total cases for disposal, 48 were declared to be false and 160 (including 3 cases under Class VI) were struck off while 2,640 cases (1,248 under Classes I to V and 1,392 cases under Class VI) were pending at the end of the year.

Cases struck off and pending.

(*d*) The percentages of true cases to cases for disposal were 97·99 of cases under all Classes, 86·32 under Classes I to V and 98·93 under Class VI against 97·38, 86·77 and 98·08, respectively in 1938.

True cases.

(*e*) It will be seen from the following comparative percentages of convictions of 1938 and 1939 that in spite of the increase in the number of cases in 1939, the percentages of convictions compare favourably with those of 1938 :—

Cases ending in conviction.

	1938.	*1939.*
Under all Classes	90·90	89·75
Under Classes I to V	31·79	30·00
Under Class VI	94·38	93·96

(*f*) The number of undetected Indian Penal Code cases, viz., 4,979 out of the total of 146,091 cases for disposal, gives a negligible percentage of non-detection on the whole. But the percentage of non-detection in so far as Classes I to V are concerned stands at 52·77 against 45·25 of 1938. The undetected cases in respect of cycles which were 839 out of 1,072, partly account for the large number of undetected cases under Class V.

Undetected cases.

(*g*) The number of Indian Penal Code cases which took six months or longer for the decision to be reached in Court was 217 during the year as against 151 in 1938.

Statements A and AA, Part II.

6. Exclusive of 5,708 persons under arrest at the close of the previous year, 144,575 persons were prosecuted by the Police during the year against 128,820 in 1938. Of these, 6,408 were prosecuted for offences under Classes I to V of Indian Penal Code and 138,167 under Class VI for other offences.

Persons in Police Cases.

146,277 persons were tried during the year (5,666 under Classes I to V and 140,611 under Class VI) of which 133,260 were convicted. The percentages of convictions of 1938 and 1939 are as follows :—

	1938.	*1939.*
Under Classes I to V	59·48	57·13
Under Class VI	93·48	92·47
Under all Classes	88·09	91·10

At the close of the year 3,495 persons were awaiting trial against 5,708 in 1938. Of these, 1,618 were under Classes I to V and 1,877 under Class VI.

Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, 73 bail bonds were cancelled as compared with 26 in 1938.

During the year, 11 persons were prosecuted under section 182, Indian Penal Code, of whom 4 were convicted, 1 acquitted and 6 were pending at the end of the year.

Compensation in two cases of Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 respectively was awarded by the Magistrate under section 553, Criminal Procedure Code to the persons wronged.

Sessions Cases and Persons.

7. The Sessions Court tried 97 cases against 90 in 1938. Of these, 79 ended in conviction, 16 in acquittal and 2 were withdrawn.

These cases involved 150 persons of whom 98 were convicted, 48 acquitted and the cases against 4 were withdrawn.

Serious Offences.

8. Inclusive of 15 cases pending from the preceding year and 1 case of the previous year re-opened during the year, there were 69 cases of murder and attempted murder for disposal, against 92 in 1938. Of these, 13 ended in conviction, 16, in acquittal, 2 were declared to be mistake of facts, 3 classed as non-cognizable, the accused in 1 case died before trial and in 2 cases were declared to be lunatic, 21 cases remained undetected (including 7 of infanticide) and 11 were pending at the end of the year.

In the 53 murders and attempted murders reported during the year there were 7 cases of infanticide. The victims in the remaining 46 cases were 39 men, 8 women and 1 child, there being more than 1 viction in one case.

Excluding 1 case of murder which was classified as mistake of facts, the motive of crime in the remaining 52 murders and attempted murders of 1939 were—in 24 cases quarrel, 12 cases jealousy, 4 thefts, 7 (infanticide cases) motive—apparently the desire of the mother to conceal her shame, and in the remaining 5 cases the motive could not be ascertained. In no case of infanticide was a conviction obtained.

There were 9 cases of culpable homicide including 3 cases pending from the preceding year and 1 case of the previous year re-opened during the year. Of these, 5 ended in conviction and 4 in acquittal.

Cases of suicide and inquests.

9. I sub-join the usual statement compiled by the Coroner of Bombay of cases of suicide :—

	Male.	Female.
Europeans	2	...
Christians	4	...
Muslims	12	3
Parsis	7	5
Hindus	54	26
Total ...	79	34
Grand Total ...	113	

The Coroner held 717 inquests during the year as against 867 in 1938.

The Honorary Police Legal Representative conducted 50 cases in the Coroner's Court against 58 in 1938.

Betting and Gaming.

10. Table 'B' appended to this report shows the work done by the Bombay City Police to suppress gaming in the City. It will be seen that the statistics have been divided into five parts, viz., (1) Raids on Bucket Shops, (2) Raids on houses other than Bucket Shops, (3) Gaming in public places in connection with race betting, (4) Gaming (other than race betting) in public places and (5) Aiding and facilitating gaming.

The cases under the Prevention of Gambling Act have decreased by 646 compared with the figures of 1938 as mentioned in paragraph 4. The decrease is due to a reduction in the strength of the Anti-Gambling Squad, to the considerable time taken up in the disposal of the 1,786 cases pending from the previous years and to pressure of other work.

The fact should not be overlooked that this is only one, and not the most important, of the many duties and activities of the Police.

Magisterial cognizable (direct) cases and persons.

Cases (Statements 'A' and 'AA', Part I).

11. (*a*) The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 25,071 against 20,427 in 1938. Of these, 23,891 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 95·29. Under Classes I to V, there were 669 cases of which 22 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 3·29. Under Class VI, the cases were 24,402 of which 23,869 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 97·80.

The majority of such direct Magisterial complaints fall under Class VI.

Persons (Statements 'A' and 'AA', Part II).

(*b*) The total number of persons involved in these cases was 25,405, of whom 23,971 were convicted. Of these, 923 were involved in cases under Classes I to V and 24,482 in cases under Class VI. Of the 23,971 persons convicted, 22 were convicted under Classes I to V while 23,949 under Class VI.

Statement B, Non-cognizable cases and persons.

Cases (Statement 'B', Part I).

12. (*a*) The number of non-cognizable cases reported to the Magistracy, during the year, was 47,781 as compared with 44,641 in 1938. With 2,219 cases pending from the previous year the total number of cases for disposal was 50,000 of which 33,537 ended in conviction.

Persons (Statement 'B', Part II).

(*b*) In these, 50,000 non-cognizable cases, 52,648 persons were involved of whom 33,543 were convicted.

Statement "C".

Property stolen and recovered.

13. (*a*) It will be seen from Statement "C" that the total value of property alleged to have been stolen in cognizable cases reported to the Police amounted to Rs. 12,26,081 as compared with Rs. 7,63,539 in 1938. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 1,22,790 against Rs. 2,01,403 in 1938 which gives a recovery percentage of 10·01 against 26·38 of 1938.

Statement "C" gives the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified.

An analysis of the figures shows that the amount of property stolen under thefts and robberies of all kinds is Rs. 4,84,823 against Rs. 3,88,394 in 1938 and the amount of property recovered Rs. 98,960 against Rs. 1,37,107 in 1938. The amount involved in criminal breach of trust cases is Rs. 7,41,238 against Rs. 3,75,146 in 1938 and the amount recovered is Rs. 23,830 against Rs. 64,296 in 1938. The recovery percentages for the years 1938 and 1939 stand as follows :—

	1938.	*1939.*
Thefts and robberies of all kinds	35·30	20·41
Criminal breach of trust	17·14	3·21

The recovery percentages of 1939 do not compare favourably with those of the previous year. It will be seen that the recovery percentage on the whole is considerably vitiated by the poor recovery in criminal breach of trust cases in which recovery is nearly always a matter of chance. Criminal breach of trust cases are not preventible by the Police and in very many cases property is not recoverable because it has been misappropriated and spent. For example I may quote the National City Bank of New York fraud case of 1939 in which a Ledger Clerk of the Bank and a commission agent by ingenious methods defrauded the Bank to the extent of Rs. 6 lakhs of which not a pie could be recovered by the Police although both the accused were convicted in the case.

(*b*) The following table shows the number of offences of all classes against property in which the Police were successful as compared with those in which they were unsuccessful :—

Offences.	Number registered.	Number in whice investigation was refused.	Number found false.	Number struck off as mistake of law or facts.	True cases investigated.	Number in which conviction was obtained.	Remarks.
1. Dacoity ...	5	...	...	...	3	...	2 pending.
2. Robbery ...	103	1	7	7	65	20	24 ,,
3. House-breaking ...	1,151	7	...	5	1,026	188	120 ,,
4. Ordinary thefts ...	5,314	137	24	55	4,892	1,347	330 ,,
Total ..	6,573	145	31	67	5,986	1,555	476 pending.

Not counting the cases still under investigation, the Police were successful in obtaining convictions in 25 per cent. of the robbery, in 18 per cent. of the house breaking and in 27 per cent. of the theft cases.

(*c*) One hundred and fifty-eight persons were dealt with under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, for receiving stolen property and 731 under section 114 of the Bombay City Police Act for being in possession of property reasonably suspected to be stolen.

Statement "D"—Strength of Bombay City Police Force.

Permanent Staff.

14. (*a*) The total permanent strength of the Bombay City Police (including all ranks) at the close of the year stood at 4,661 against 4,638 in 1938, there being an increase of 1 Inspector, 1 Deputy Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 5 Head Constables and 8 Constables in the strength of the Special Branch, C. I. D., in connection with the registration of foreigners and 2 Head Constables and 4 Constables in the strength of City Police in connection with guards for public buildings :—

Population.

(*b*) The population of the City according to the census of 1931 is 1,161,383. I give below the proportion of Police to population, of crime to population and crime to each Police unit as it stood in 1938 and 1939 :—

	1938.	*1939.*
Proportion of Police to population ...	... 1 to 250·40	1 to 249·17
Proportion of crime to population ...	... 1 to 9·24	1 to 8·10
Proportion of crime to each Police unit	... 1 to 27·09	1 to 30·74

Temporary Staff.

(*c*) The temporary staff existing at the close of the year shown in statement "D" compared with that of 1938 stands as below :—

	1938.	*1939.*
Deputy Commissioners	1	3
Superintendents	...	1
Inspectors and Police Prosecutors	4	14
Deputy Inspectors	...	7
Sub-Inspectors	...	58
Head Constables	6	243
Constables	58	832
Women Searchers	...	31
Total ...	69	1,189

The different purposes for which the additional temporary staff was sanctioned have been mentioned in Statement "D".

Statement "E"—Equipment, discipline and general internal management of the Force.

Sanctioned and actual strength.

15. (*a*) Exclusive of the 16 officers of and above the rank of Superintendent, the (permanent) sanctioned strength is 318 officers and 4,327 men as against 314 officers and 4,308 men in 1938. The actual strength of the Force at the close of the year was the same as the sanctioned strength, there being no vacancies in the permanent establishment.

Education.

(*b*) Of the total actual strength of 4,645 officers and men of all ranks, 13 Jemadars and 1,279 Head Constables and Constables were illiterate as against 13 Jemadars and 1,374 Head Constables and Constables in the year 1938. Exclusive of 119 Europeans, the number of officers (including Jemadars) below the rank of Superintendent, who could read and write, stood at 186 as against 166 in the previous year. Of these, 168 were literate in English as against 148 in 1938. Literate Head Constables and Constables numbered 3,048 as against 2,923 in 1938. Of these, 476 had a knowledge of English as against 424 in the preceding year.

Training of illiterates.

(*c*) The Adult Education Committee started five (4 Marathi and 1 Urdu) literacy classes for the Bombay City Police from 1st November 1939, in different localities of the City for the benefit of the illiterate members of the Force. 70 Head Constables and Constables were under voluntary training at the end of the year in these classes.

Recruitment and training.

(*d*) During the year 1,596 recruits were trained at the Recruits Training School, Naigaum, of whom 770 were allotted to Divisions, 201 resigned, 48 were discharged, 1 died and 576 continued under training at the close of the year.

In accordance with instructions in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. L.C. 919, dated 11th April 1931, 119 members of the Scheduled Classes were enlisted in the Force as shown below:—

Mahars 85, Mangs 11, Chambars 5, Gabits 3, Dhors 3, Ramoshis 2, Gonds 2, Kolis 2, Berads 2, Mochi 1, Bhil 1, Thakar 1 and Vadar 1.

Of these 7 resigned and 5 were discharged.

Candidates enlisted for Sub-Inspectors posts in connection with Prohibition and Greater Bombay Schemes had to be trained by means of a short but intensive course in Bombay. With the approval of Government the Training School at Naigaum was enlarged and classes for officers were opened, with an additional staff of one Inspector, one Deputy Inspector and 22 Head Constables (Drill Instructors and School Masters). The continuance of the Police Training School for officers and men at Naigaum as a permanent

measure is under the consideration of Government. During the year 105 cadet Sub-Inspectors were trained in the School, of whom 53 passed the course in July and 39 at the close of the year.

The work done by Superintendent W. W. Godwin and the officers and staff under him in reorganizing the School and training efficiently 105 officers and 1,596 men during the year, at short notice, and in the least possible time, as necessitated by the recent phenomenal expansion of the Force, deserves mention and has been appreciated by Government.

First Aid Classes.

(*e*) First Aid Classes for officers and men were arranged and 50 men passed the examination in First Aid to the injured. Thanks are due to Mr. D. S. Bharucha, Honorary Secretary, Friendly Union's Ambulance Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association, for his honorary services in this connection.

Refresher course.

(*f*) A refresher course in drill and law for Naiks was held at the Naigaum Headquarters. During the year 58 out of 94 who attended the course passed the examination.

Police Boys' Brigade.

(*g*) Inclusive of the 12 boys in the Brigade at the close of the previous year and 5 enlisted during the year, 17 boys were in the Police Boys' Brigade. Of these, 5 were transferred as recruits, 1 resigned and 2 were discharged, leaving a balance of 9 at the close of the year.

Air Raid Precautions.

(*h*) To enable the police to do their jobs efficiently if Bombay City is at any time unfortunately subjected to bombing from the air or sea a series of lectures on Air Raid Precautions were specially arranged in simple language for the constabulary on the morning and evening parades and they were also provided with books on Air Raid Precautions printed in Marathi. The officers were instructed to encourage their men carefully to study these instructions. The results in this connection are encouraging.

Punishments.

(*i*) During the year, 104 officers and men were punished as compared with 84 in 1938. The details are as follows :—

Departmentally punished, otherwise than by dismissal	99
Judicially punished	...
Dismissed	5
Total ...	104

In all serious cases regular departmental proceedings were held.

Rewards.

(*j*) 3,773 officers and men were rewarded during the year as follows :—

By Good Service Tickets and Stripes	2,879
By money rewards	894

The following officers and men were awarded titles and Medals:—

Name with rank.	Title or Medal.
New Year's Honours.	
Inspector G. B. Mahankal ...	... Rao Saheb.
Mr. R. D. Vijayakar (Cashier) ...	... British Empire Medal (Civil Division).
May 1939.	
Sub-Inspector C. Hunt	... Indian Police Medal (for gallantry).
July 1939.	
Sub-Inspector Shaikh Mohiddin Farid	... Indian Police Medal (for gallantry).
August 1939.	
Sub-Inspector M. D. Framroze ...	... Indian Police Medal (for gallantry).

Casualties.

(*k*) The following are the details of casualties during the year 1939 compared with 1938:—

	1938.	*1939.*
Resigned	87	30
Discharged	40	14
Dismissed	8	5
Died	21	34
Retired (on pension or gratuity)	147	133
Deserted	1	...
Total ...	304	216

Armament.

16. (*a*) The number of arms in possession of the Bombay City Police Force, with the addition of 60 revolvers purchased during the year stands as follows:—

Revolvers	...	362 (361 Webleys and 1 Enfield).
Muskets	...	791 (·410 bore 691 and ·476 bore 100).
Swords	...	17

The 60 revolvers purchased during the year were sanctioned for the use of additional officers.

Inspection of arms.

(*b*) All arms and accoutrements were regularly inspected and maintained in good order. The Annual Musketry practice of the Armed Police for the year 1939 and the Annual Revolver Course for officers for the year 1938 were held during the year under report.

The revolver course was fired by 273 officers with the following results:—

76 officers obtained marksmen's points.
45 were first class shots.
75 were second class shots.
41 were third class shots.
36 failed to qualify.

The percentage of marksmen was 27·84 as against 23·90 in 1937.

17. The total number of officers and men treated at the Northcote Police Hospital during the year was 8,780 compared with 6,602 in the previous year.

Health.

The daily average number on the sick list was as follows :—

	1938.	*1939.*
Indian officers and men	84·3	132·9
European officers	2·3	2·8

The increase in the number of admissions in Hospital is mainly due to the epidemic of malaria in the City during the year, there being 4,427 cases of malaria as against 1,451 in 1938. Another reason is an addition of 1,143 officers and men to the Force during 1939. Cases of tuberculosis were, however, only 13 against 62 in 1938.

A system has been introduced since March 1939, under which every member of the Force is examined at regular intervals in order to check the incidence of chronic ailments such as tuberculosis and anæmia, with excellent results. 2,243 men were thus examined by the Police Surgeon during the year, and preventive treatment or advice given, where necessary.

The system is being worked without any additional expense to Government due to the Police Surgeon having voluntarily undertaken the extra work ; and the fact that it is yielding substantial benefit to the Force, redounds greatly to the credit of that officer.

18. With the membership increased from 2,622 to 2,803 and the share capital from Rs. 3,58,764 to Rs. 3,98,013 the Bombay City Police Co-operative Urban Bank made steady progress during the year. Its reserves stood at over Rs. 70,733 as against Rs. 70,498 in the previous year. Due to less interest received on investments during the year the monthly income which stood at Rs. 2,430 in the previous year, was Rs. 2,278 in 1939. The bank continued to enjoy the distinction of being classified as "A" by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, for which its Chairman, Mr. W. W. Godwin, deserves congratulation.

Bombay City Police Co-operative Urban Bank.

19. During the year Government accorded their sanction to the amalgamation of the greater part of the Bombay Suburban District with Bombay City for police purposes. Development of the suburbs has been rapid in recent years and they are now practically a continuation of the City itself. The change to urban conditions in the area has brought with it a very serious increase in crime, particularly against property, so that one unified police force for the whole area has become a necessity. The actual amalgamation will take place during 1940. It will mean bringing the police force of the area to be absorbed up to City standards, providing a much needed increase in officers and men. Old police station buildings with insufficient accommodation for the needs of the area are being replaced or reconstructed by

Greater Bombay Scheme.

others of a much improved pattern. New lines are also being constructed to accommodate not only the extra staff but also many others who have up to now been living in hired quarters. When the amalgamation is complete the total area under the jurisdiction of the Bombay City Police will be about 80 square miles, and the force itself will probably be, apart from the Metropolitan Police, one of the largest in the Empire.

Police Buildings.

20. During the year 1939 the construction of the following Police buildings in connection with the Greater Bombay Scheme has been sanctioned at a total estimated cost of Rs. 5,48,198 :—

Bandra.—Providing an additional storey to the present Police station buildings.

Santa Cruz.—Police station and cells, office of the Superintendent of Police, Greater Bombay, and 144 rooms for constabulary.

Andheri.—Police station and cells, and 100 rooms for constabulary.

Kurla.—Police station and cells, quarters for one Inspector, one Deputy Inspector, and two Sub-Inspectors and 96 rooms for constabulary.

The work in connection with the Bandra Police Station has since been completed. The other buildings are expected to be ready by the middle of June 1940.

Funds for the construction of a patient's lift at the Northcote Police Hospital having been provided by Government this year, the work is nearing completion.

Wireless.

21. A third transmitter together with its associated receiver, aerial, power supply and so on, capable of acting as a Control Station for the two mobile stations, was constructed by the Sub-Inspector in charge of wireless equipment during the year under review. The new equipment was put into operation with very successful results. Wireless equipped lorries sent to every part of the City, and to parts of Bombay Suburban District, reported clear and strong reception at all places. Several reports were also received from members of the public throughout the country, and from places as far as Rangoon and Ceylon.

The receiver built in conjunction with the transmitter did not, however, prove sensitive enough to pick up the weak signals from the mobile transmitters. This was not surprising as, owing to lack of funds, nothing elaborate or very sensitive could be built. Eventually, the difficulty was overcome with the purchasing of a "communication receiver" specially designed for this exacting type of work. Its installation has now made possible two-way communication between patrol lorries and the Main Control Station up to distances of fifteen to twenty miles.

The equipment has since proved its utility, i.e., during the General Mill Strike which commenced early in March 1940.

Criminal Investigation Department—Special Branch.

22. (1) In order to deal with the extra work resulting from the operation of the Registration of Foreigners Act which was passed in 1939, Government sanctioned an additional staff of one Inspector, one Deputy Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, three Writer Head Constables, two Head Constables and eight Constables with effect from 1st July 1939; and with a view to checking the movements of enemy foreigners, sanction was accorded to a further staff consisting of three Sub-Inspectors, two Head Constables and six Constables for a period of one year with effect from 1st September 1939.

Organisation.

(2) (*a*) The Special Branch had to attend to numerous political, quasi-political and other confidential enquiries from Government, the Director, Intelligence Bureau, Provincial Criminal Investigation Departments, Indian States, Military Censor, Controller of Enemy Trading and Controller of Enemy Firms and the Military and Naval Intelligence Departments, since the outbreak of war.

Intelligence.

(*b*) 139 plays were scrutinised by the Branch during the year as against 141 in 1938. 138 plays were passed as unobjectionable and one was rejected as it was found objectionable.

Plays.

(3) The festivals of Ramzan Id and Bakr Id passed off peacefully. Muharram began on 21st February and concluded on 2nd March 1939. Members of the public were, as usual, informed of the rules for the regulation of the "Muharram festival" and asked to abide by them.

Festivals.

255 applications for Ganpati passes were scrutinised by the Branch as against 235 in 1938.

(4) 73 applications for naturalization as British subjects were received for report during the year as against the same number in 1938. These were submitted by :—

Naturalization.

Portuguese	22
German (Jews)	13
Iraqians	8
German (Aryans)	7
Italians	5
Iranians	4
Hungarians	2
Yugo Slavians	2
Poles	2
Armenian of Turkish origin	1
Greek	1
French	1
Czechoslovakian	1
Spaniard	1
Egyptian	1
Russian	1
Indian State subject	1
Total	73

Pilgrim Season.

(5) The Muslim Branch worked in close co-operation with the Port Haji Committee during the Haj Season.

During the outward pilgrim season, 6,525 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz, as against 7,152 in 1938. They travelled on 6,380 Pilgrim Passes issued by the Port Haj Committee.

Pilgrim passes for Iraq and Iran.

(6) 517 passes were issued to Muslims proceeding to Iraq and Iran on pilgrimage during the year as against 621 in 1938. 937 persons actually travelled on these passes as against 1,072 in the preceding year.

Indentity certificates.

(7) 65 foreigners were recommended for Indentity Certificates during the year as against 97 in 1938.

Emergency Certificate.

(8) 15 British and British protected subjects were recommended for Emergency Certificates during the year.

Recommendation for Visas.

(9) 166 foreigners were recommended for visas as against 212 in 1938.

Applications for passports.

(10) 955 applications for passports were dealt with by the Branch during the year as against 912 in 1938.

Permission to come to India.

(11) The Branch reported on the applications of 240 foreigners for permission to come to India as against 170 in 1938. This number included applications from 122 aliens of the Jewish faith. 26 applications were reported on adversely.

Examination of passports.

(12) The foreign Branch boarded 566 incoming vessels during the year as against 595 in 1938 for the examination of passports.

44,818 passports were examined compared with 53,649 in 1938. These figures relate only to passengers finally disembarking in Bombay, and not "through" passengers. 3,540 foreigners were attended to on arrival from overseas as against 3,705 in 1938.

Permission to land.

(13) The Branch dealt with 340 persons who came to India without proper passports or visas as against 440 in 1938. Distribution by nationality was as follows :—

British (European and Indian)	147
British Protected Subjects	74
Portuguese	22
Americans	11
Netherlands	10
Swiss	9
French	8
Chinese	8
Italians	8
Germans	7
Poles	7
Swedes	6
Danes	5
Norwegians	4
Russians	4
Czechoslovakians	3
Nepalese	2
Belgian	1
Iranian	1
Iraqean	1
Greek	1
Bahrein States and Dependencies	1
Total	340

Repatriation.

(14) The Branch dealt with repatriates arriving from the places mentioned against their names in the following list and arranged for their despatch to their homes in India :—

Cristobal, Canal Zone	2
London	2
Basrah	2
Bushire	2
Aden	1
Algiers	1
Havana	1
Baghdad	1
Port Said	1
Uganda	1
Bucharest	1
Marseilles	1
Total	16

One Yugoslavian national was repatriated from British India to Yugoslavia at the expense of the Government of India.

Deportation.

(15) One Greek national was deported from Bombay under the Vagrancy Act.

One Dutch national was deported from Bombay under the provisions of the Foreigners Act, III of 1864, at the instance of the Resident at Gwalior and for the States of Rampur and Benares, during the year.

Theatrical Artistes.

(16) Deposits were taken, and guarantees of return passages enforced, in the cases of 62 theatrical artistes as against 155 in 1938.

Stowaways.

(17) The following stowaways arrived here from overseas during the year and were dealt with by the Branch :—

4 British Indian subjects from Mombasa.	Permitted to land.
3 Arabs from Algiers	Refused permission to land and sent back.
1 British subject from New Castle, Australia.	
1 British Indian subject from Mombasa ...	
1 Iraqian from Basrah	
1 Phillipino from Manilla	
1 British Indian Protected subjected from Mombasa.	Refused permission to land and sent to Porbander.
1 Indo-Portuguese from Mombasa ...	Allowed to land and left for Goa.
13	

Registration of Foreigners.

(18) 2,562 foreigners were registered in Bombay City on the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, coming into force in July. Their Nationality is as follows :—

Germans	563
American	233
Italian	90
Swiss	90
Spanish	57
Others in Europe	48
Dutch	45
French	40
Poles	36
Russians	32
Scandinavians	32
Greeks	24
Belgians	9
Portuguese	7
Rumanians	5
Other States in America	5
Bulgarian	2
Yugoslavians	2

Asia, subjects of—	
Iraq	583
Japan	319
Saudi Arabia	140
Other States	112
Russia	58
France	13
Turkey	6
African birth, subjects of—	
Egypt	6
Portugal	3
France	1
Italy	1
Total ...	2,562

1,370 registrations were effected of foreigners arriving in British India by sea via the Port of Bombay, bringing the total number of registrations effected till the end of the year to 3,932 in addition to 231 foreigners transferred to Bombay from other districts.

During the six months ending 31st December 1939, 66 tourist registrations were issued to foreigners touring the country and 91 licences to foreigners who were in direct transit through India.

837 certificates of registration were cancelled due to foreigners leaving British India or obtaining naturalisation as British subjects.

From 1st July when the Branch was started till the end of the year, the Registration Branch officers boarded 190 incoming vessels and attended to the registration of 1,370 foreigners. They also boarded 161 outgoing vessels and attended to 13,422 passengers including 1,032 foreigners.

The Branch got into touch with 793 foreigners who visited the city and informed the Registration authorities of the districts of their movements. A record was maintained of 860 foreigners registered in the Province excluding the City.

(19) The Branch made preliminary arrangements for the rounding up of 351 male Germans since the outbreak of the war; searched 184 houses of enemy subjects and 132 other places where enemy subjects had kept their property, making a total of 316 searches. The searches led to the recovery of a vast amount of correspondence, chiefly in German, which was sifted by the Branch and information so obtained transmitted to the authorities concerned.

War.

The Branch served restriction orders on 160 enemy males and 252 females and supervised their compliance with those restrictions.

468 permits were issued to foreigners enabling them to leave India.

Seizure of Nazi Party Funds.

(20) On the outbreak of the war on a search an amount of Rs. 1,05,147-14-0 was seized on suspicion by the Special Branch from the suit-case of a member of the German Consulate. After detailed enquiries the amount has been confiscated under the orders of Government.

Two other amounts of Rs. 9,000 and £100 belonging to another prominent Nazi were also attached on suspicion by the Special Branch, and further enquiries are proceeding in this connection.

Registration of European British Subjects.

(21) The registration of 1,888 European British subjects was effected up to the close of the year and changes in registration particulars kept up to date.

Action under the Defence of India Rule, 1939.

(22) Under the orders of the Government of India an Iranian suspected of Nazi connections was arrested on 6th September and is detained in His Majesty's House of Correction, Byculla, under rules 26 (*1*) (*b*) of the Defence of India Rules, 1939, pending further orders.

Under the orders of the Government of India a lady of former German nationality was served with an order No. 59/26/39-Political-(W), dated New Delhi, 15th December 1939, under clauses (*c*) and (*e*) of sub-rule (*1*) of Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules, 1939, on 21st December 1939, directing her (I) not to reside in or enter either the City of Calcutta or the City and Island of Bombay after 15th January 1940 and (II) to communicate her movements to the Police.

Strikes.

(23) There were 69 industrial strikes (including the One Day General Strike on 2nd October) as against 61 in the preceding year.

One Day General Strike.—The One Day General Strike on the 2nd October was organised by the local communists and labour leaders as an anti-war demonstration. For weeks vigorous propaganda in the form of meetings, posters and leaflets and visits to chawls occupied by mill-hands was indulged in in order to arouse enthusiasm for, and to ensure the success of the strike. Street corner meetings and small processions were also organised for the purpose. Volunteers of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) were posted, one at each mill, from early morning of the 2nd October to prevail upon the mill-hands not to attend the mills. The propaganda had some effect on the workers and thirty-four mills remained closed on that day owing to the absence of the workers. There was no untoward incident deserving any special notice.

The strike of the workers of the Phœnix Mill lasted nearly 7 months.

Press.

(24) During the year warnings were administered to 81 persons as against 72 in 1938 for non-complaince with the requirements of the law relating to Presses, Books and Newspapers.

Warnings were given at the instance of Government to the editors of six newspapers and the keepers of seven presses against publishing or printing matter tending to embitter feelings between different classes. Another paper and press were warned not to publish or print matter inciting to violence, and one other paper was asked to verify facts before giving publicity to them and not to publish exaggerated accounts.

Demand of security under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.

(25) Security was demanded under this Act from 5 presses and 19 newspapers during the year under report.

Cancellation of order of security demanded under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.

(26) Government were pleased to cancel the orders demanding securities from the keeper of the Taj Mahal Fine Art Litho Works and from the publishers of the weekly Urdu newspapers "Sarpunch of India" and "Munsif", during the year under report.

Prosecutions.

27. (*a*) *Prosecution under the Indian Penal Code.*—During the strike of the Phœnix Mill, 6 of the labour leaders connected with the strike, namely S. A. Dange, Mrs. Ushabai Dange, S. S. Mirajkar, S. G. Patkar, S. P. Bhise and R. K. Bhogale, were arrested on 17th August 1939 in connection with their activities calculated to incite the strikers to violence. They were charged under sections 117 and 109 read with sections 341 and 506, Indian Penal Code. The case is pending before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Prosecutions under the Passport Rules.

(*b*) A Persian, aged about 22 years, name Ghulam Husain Ali *alias* Mahomed Sadiq Behbahani was prosecuted, at the instance of the British Consul at Basrah, for entering British India with an invalid passport, which he had fraudulently managed to obtain from the British Consulate at Basrah. As the British Consul, Basrah, was unable to spare any official from the Consulate to come out to India to give evidence against the accused, the charges of forgery and attempt to cheat against the accused had to be dropped, and he was only prosecuted for breach of Rule 3 of the Indian Passport Rules. He was convicted and fined Rs. 100 or in default to suffer 2 weeks' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on the 24th October 1939.

Prosecution under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.

(*c*) One Ghulam Mustafa Ghulam Haider and Mahomed Ismail Abdul Jaffer were prosecuted for distributing an unauthorised news-sheet. They were convicted by the Presidency Magistrate, III Court, Bombay, on 1st November 1939, under section 18 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, and sentenced to 1 day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default 6 week's rigorous imprisonment each.

Prosecutions for defamation.

(*d*) (*I*) After obtaining the sanction of Government, Inspector Abdul Aziz Khan attached to the Pathan Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, was permitted to prosecute Mr. Fazle Rehman, editor of the "Afghan", for defamation in a speech made by him at a meeting held on 26th April 1939. He tendered an apology in the open Court withdrawing all the allegations made by him and published the same in the "Afghan", dated 27th November 1939. Mr. Fazle Rehman was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default 4 weeks' simple imprisonment by the IV Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on 28th November 1939.

(*II*) After obtaining the sanction of Government, a prosecution under sections 500-501, Indian Penal Code for defamation has been permitted to be launched by Inspector R. G. Paull of the Bombay City Police, against Mr. S. V. Parulekar, Member of the Legislative Assembly, for the speech delivered by the latter at a meeting held on 1st May 1939. The case is pending before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Prosecution under the Defence of India Act.

(*e*) After obtaining sanction from the local Government, Mr. Lachmiram J. Kirpalani of Messrs. P. Kirpalani & Co., Paper Merchants of Bombay, has been prosecuted under rules 98 and 121 of the Defence of India Rules, for attempting to import paper from Germany and thereby trading with the enemy. The prosecution was launched on the 8th November 1939, and the case is pending before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Muslim protest against Property Tax.

(28) As a protest against the 10 per cent. Property Tax, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim and some of his friends decided to take out a Muslim procession on August 1st, the day of the launching of Prohibition when the Congress and the Prohibition Propaganda Board appointed by Government were taking out a mammoth procession for inaugurating Total Prohibition. A procession of about 2,500 Muslims started from Mahomed Ali Road and proceeded to Chhota Qabrastan, its number swelling en route to about 10,000. Along the route the processionists shouted offensive slogans against the Congress and the Hindus and foully abused the police and also indulged in burning of white caps. On account of such offensive demeanour on the part of some of the crowd forming the Muslim procession, some stones appear to have been thrown by some Hindus near the 1st Kumbharwada Lane on a portion of the processionists and the latter retaliated. This was followed by a disturbance at Chhota Qabrastan where trams were stopped and some Hindu passengers were assaulted and robbed by some Muslim hooligans. The Police Officers and men on duty there were stoned and assaulted and the Police finding the situation getting out of control were forced in self-defence to open fire with the result that 27 Muslims and 7 Hindus received injuries. Seven Police Officers and 19 Police constables were also injured.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Broomfield was appointed by Government to enquire and report (1) into the circumstances which led to the firing by the Police and (2) whether the firing was justified or not. The finding of the Honourable Mr. Justice Broomfield on the latter point was that the firing by the Police was justified under the circumstances.

Political situation.

(29) The outstanding event of the year was the resignation of the Congress Ministry on 31st October.

Crime Branch.

Organisation.

23. (1) During the year 1939 the strength of the Crime Branch remained unchanged.

Criminal cases.

(2) In 1939 the Crime Branch dealt with 242 cases under the Indian Penal Code (including 26 transfer cases) as against 188 cases in the previous year. Of these, 17 were Magisterial enquiries as against 24 in the previous year.

Assistance to the Divisional Police.

(3) Assistance was also rendered to the Divisional Police in all important and serious crime. Joint enquiries were successfully carried out in the following cases :—

Colaba house-breaking and theft case.

Esplanade theft case.

Pydhoni pickpocketing case, house-breaking and theft case.

Gamdevi house-breaking and theft cases.

Nagpada murder case, attempt at murder case, and house-breaking and theft case.

Assistance to the District Police.

(4) Assistance was given to the District Police and Police of other parts of India in a number of important offences amongst which mention may be made of the following :—

Hyderabad Deccan cheating case and house-breaking and theft case.

Lahore house-breaking and theft case.

Uran theft case.

Tangi Police Station (district Peshawar) murder case.

Dapoli rape case.

Delhi theft case.

Sitapur murder case.

G. I. P. Railway theft case.

Kolhapur forged note case.

Peshawar theft case.

Kurla house-breaking and theft case.

Bangalore Cantonment theft case.

Travancore attempt at murder case.

Mansehra outraging modesty case.

Kutch State theft cases.

Abottabad theft case.

Bandra theft cases.

Indore State car theft case.

Baria State house-breaking and theft case.

Bandra criminal breach of trust case.

Vile Parle criminal breach of trust case.

Sangli State house-breaking and theft case.

Rampur State dacoity case.

Madras criminal breach of trust and cheating cases.

Ahmedabad theft case.

Poona counterfeiting case, Civil Lines theft case and Cantonment cheating cases.

Navsari counterfeiting case.

Persons deported to India from Foreign Countries.

(5) Four persons deported from the undermentioned foreign countries were dealt with as against 19 in the year 1938. These persons were taken charge of and sent to their respective homes :—

South Africa	3
Ceylon	1
Total ...	4

Action under section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(6) One hundred and sixty persons ordered to report their places of residence to the Police on release from jail under section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, were dealt with during the year 1939 as against 109 in the previous year. Of these, 23 were arrested and sentenced for fresh offences committed by them ; 27 disobeyed the orders, out of whom, 8 were re-arrested and dealt with under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code, as against 20 in the previous year.

Counterfeit Currency Notes.

(7) During the year, 74 forged notes were sent by the Currency Office for enquiry as against 93 in the previous year.

Modus Operandi Bureau.

(8) During the year, histories of 731 criminals were opened as against 735 last year, making a total of 4,226. Jail release notices were issued in respect of 850 persons. The number of traced cases in respect of persons and property was 167 as compared with 108 last year. The Photographic Department took 11,095 photos, attended photographic outdoor work on 67 occasions and attended Court on 24 occasions.

Prevention of Crime Branch.

(9) The Branch is dealing with the following preventive work :—

Foreigners deported out of British India.

(*a*) Eight persons were deported out of British India under section 3 of the Foreigners' Act III of 1864 during the year as against 17 during the previous year.

Returned foreigner deportees.

(*b*) Forty-two persons who had been deported under the Foreigners' Act were traced as having returned to Bombay in contravention of the orders of deportation, as against 68 in the year 1938.

Externment under section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902.

(*c*) 53 persons were externed under the provisions of section 27, Bombay City Police Act, as against 46 in the year 1938, and 6 returned externees were dealt with under section 128, Bombay City Police Act, as against 7 in the previous year. The cases of 707 persons who were brought up for externment by the Divisional Police were also dealt with during the year as against 494 in the year 1938. The total number of persons externed under section 27 of the Bombay City Police Act was 760 as against 540 in the year 1938. It will be seen from the above figures that the City Police is increasing its use of section 27, Bombay City Police Act, to keep the criminal element out of the City.

Police Register Transfer System.

(*d*) 248 convicts were transferred to prisons nearest their homes by making use of the "Police Register Transfer System" as against 281 in the previous year.

Out of these, 233 were externees convicted under section 128, Bombay City Police Act, for their illegal return to the City as against 247 in the previous year.

Enquiries regarding the native places of 1,864 suspects were attended to during the course of the year as against 1,743 in 1938.

Working of the Criminal Tribes Act.

(*e*) The total number of registered members of Criminal Tribes in Bombay at the beginning of the year was 281. During the course of the year 6 were added to the roll. Owing to cancellation, death, transfers out of Bombay, etc., 13 were removed from the registers. The net number of registers of members of Criminal Tribes in Bombay at the end of the year was 274 as detailed below, according to the tribes :—

Rajput Bhamptas	23
Takari Bhamptas	2
Kaikadis	10
Waghris	40
Mang Garudis	167
Mixed Gangs	26
Pasis and Bhars	6
Total ...	274

26 persons were prosecuted under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act, all of whom were convicted, as against 21 dealt with in the previous year all of whom were convicted.

9 persons were dealt with under section 25 of the Criminal Tribes Act and were transferred to the districts as against 11 in the previous year.

159 registered members of the Criminal Tribes from other districts came to Bombay on passes for employment, etc., during the year, of whom 14 remained in Bombay at the end of the year, the rest having returned, as against 164 visited last year of whom 13 had stayed at the end of the year.

During the year, 17 inmates of the Criminal Tribes Settlements, who are on probation, lived in Bombay, 3 were recalled to the Settlement and the registers of 3 were cancelled.

At the beginning of the year 32 registered members of Pasi and Bhar tribes who had come to Bombay for employment, etc., from the mofussil were living in Bombay. During the course of the year 9 more arrived and 8 left Bombay for their native places. At the end of the year, therefore, 33 members of the Pasi and Bhar tribes were staying in Bombay.

Finger Impression Slips of 57 members of Criminal Tribes were recorded during the year.

Pathan Branch.

(10) The Pathan Branch assisted the City Police where Pathans were concerned and also gave assistance to the District Police. As a result of the work of this Branch, crime by Pathans in the City has remained fairly steady, though the influx of Pathans from the Frontier into the City was greater. There were 152 cases in 1937, 158 in 1938 and 178 in 1939 in which Pathans were concerned. Amongst the more important cases the Dongri Murder Case which ended in conviction deserves mention.

Valuable assistance was also given to the Special Branch in matters relating to Pathan residents, passports, etc. The Motor Vehicles Department was also assisted in like manner in verifying the characters of Pathan applicants for licenses. This Branch attended to complaints against Pathan money-lenders. It was also responsible for the arrest of four Pathan absconders wanted by the Frontier Police under sections 458, 457-380, 354, 380 and 302, Indian Penal Code, respectively.

During the year the Branch obtained orders against 2 Pathans under section 27, Bombay City Police Act. One Pathan was deported under section 3 and three under section 4 of the Foreigners' Act; and one was made P.R.T.

Vigilance Branch.

(11) The following is a summary of the work done by this Branch during the year 1939:—

(*a*) *The Bombay Children's Act XIII of 1924.*—

Section 7 (1) (a).—106 destitute children were picked up under this section. Of these 29 were sent to

certified schools; 62 handed over to their guardians; 3 absconded from the Children's Home; 1 became lunatic and the cases against 11 are pending.

Section 7 (1) (f).—Four children were removed to the Children's Home from objectionable places.

Section 14.—Seven children concerned in the Indian Penal Code cases against social vice were dealt with under this section.

Section 27-B (Publishing names and address of Children involved in offence).—Three cases were dealt with under this section. Of these 2 ended in conviction and 1 is pending.

(b) *The Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902.*—

Section 128.—One externee was dealt with under this section and was convicted.

(c) *The Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act XI of 1923*:—

Section 3 (Soliciting).—178 cases of soliciting, including 14 pimps, were picked up under this section. Of these 168 ended in conviction, 8 were acquitted and cases against 2 are pending.

Section 5 (Living on the earnings of Prostitution).—Sixteen cases were picked up under this section. Of these 6 ended in conviction, 4 were acquitted and 6 are pending.

Section 6 (Procuration).—One case was picked up under this section and is pending.

Section 7 (Importing woman or girl for Prostitution).—One case was picked up under this section and is pending.

Section 8 (Unlawful detention for prostitution).—One case was picked up under this section and is pending.

Sections 8 and 8-B (Unlawful detention for prostitution and permitting use of the premises as a brothel).— One case was picked up under these sections and is pending.

Section 9(1) (Issue of notices).—Action was taken under this section against 76 prostitutes residing in various areas in the City for their removal as their presence was considered objectionable to respectable residents in the neighbourhood.

Section 9(1) (Second alternative).—Eleven persons including 5 women were externed under this section under the orders of the Government.

(d) *Indian Penal Code cases.*—

Sections 292 and 114.—Three cases were picked up under these sections. Of these, 1 ended in conviction and 2 are pending.

Sections 372 and 114.—Two cases were picked up under these sections, and ended in conviction.

Section 373.—Five cases were picked up under this section. Of these two ended in conviction and three are pending.

(12) During the year the strength of the Squad was 3 Sub-Inspectors and 37 men.

Anti-Gambling Squad.

The work done by the Squad during the years 1938 and 1939 is as follows :—

	1938.	*1939.*
Raids	593	324
Gaming houses other than bucket-shops ...	454	266
Bucket-shops	16	16
Street race betting	6	14
Street Satta gaming cases	117	28
Persons arrested	1,528	882
Persons convicted	433	248
Persons discharged	278	284
Persons under-trial	817	350

The decrease in the number of cases picked up during the year 1939 is due to a reduction in the strength of the Squad in 1939 and to the services of the officers and men of the Squad being utilised for riot and other duties during the year. As time goes on gamblers are becoming increasingly clever in the methods they are adopting to evade the law, and the Police find it correspondingly difficult to secure adequate evidence in their cases.

(13) *Interesting cases.*—The following are some of the interesting cases detected during the year :—

(I) *Meridian Watch Company's Theft Case.*—The premises of the Meridian Watch Company situated at 269, Hornby Road, were broken into between 20th and 28th November 1938 and watches valued at Rs. 9,626-10-0 were stolen. The matter was reported to the Palton Road Police Station. Entrance into the premises was effected by removing the iron bars of a side window facing the sweeper's lane.

The Criminal Investigation Department took up the investigation and arrested one Shivram Kusha on 14th December 1938. Three watches were recovered from one Shantaram Rama to whom they were given by Shivram. On 16th December 1938 one of the main culprits named Subba Subbaya and receivers Baboo Abdul Rahiman and Dhondoo Ratnoo were arrested. On 17th December 1938 two main culprits named Abdul Kadar *alias* Bhur Bhaiya and John Antone *alias* Kalia Madrasi and a receiver Rahimatkhan Kassamkhan were arrested. The fourth culprit Ganoo Pandoo *alias* Ghati who had been externed to Lasalgaon in Nasik District was arrested at his native place on 20th December 1938. On a statement made by him, his share of 22 watches was recovered from the Bazar Peth where they were concealed under a heap of rubbish. Two more receivers Jamalkhan Ghasikhan and Jummakhan Ghasikhan were arrested at Kurla on 19th December 1938. From them 61 watches were recovered. The fifth accused Hiralal *alias* Abdul Karim was arrested on 26th December 1938 and from him 21 watches were

recovered. He pointed out a receiver Shivram *alias* Bhagwandas Kalidas, who produced 10 watches. Altogether the Police recovered property worth Rs. 3,395-8-0.

All the 5 accused persons put up for trial in the main case, and 5 out of the 8 receivers charged under sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, were convicted.

The learned Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, who tried these cases complimented the Criminal Investigation Department upon the investigation of them.

(II) *Gang of House-breakers and Safe-breakers.*—On 26th August 1939, the Manager of the EDSU Cloth Shop, situated at Forbes Street, reported to the Palton Road Police Station that the shop had been broken into and an attempt made to break open the safe by boring holes in it.

While enquiries into the case were in progress the Kalachowki Police Station was informed that the Nawjivan Watch and Gramaphone Shop, situated at Lal Baug, had been broken into on the night of the 8th September 1939 and property worth Rs. 1,889-10-0 consisting of watches and cash was stolen. The property was kept in the safe which the culprits broke open. In both the cases the culprits had effected an entrance into the premises by boring holes in the walls from adjoining vacant shops.

The Criminal Investigation Department took up the investigation and on 15th September 1939 arrested one Sakharam Posu on suspicion. In the course of further enquiries the following persons were arrested :—

(1) Kanji Dayal.
(2) Ramratan Shivji.
(3) Sunder Vithoo.
(4) Karim Gafoor.

38 watches were recovered from a room at Mahim which was hired by Nos. 1 and 3. Several other watches were also recovered from various *marwadis* with whom they were pledged by Nos. 1 and 3. Property worth Rs. 1,400 was recovered.

Sakharam Posu was tendered a pardon under section 337, Criminal Procedure Code, and the remaining four accused were committed to the High Court Sessions under sections 457, 380, 461 and 109, Indian Penal Code.

Accused Kanji Dayal and Sunder Vithoo were convicted on all the charges and sentenced to an aggregate term of 3 years' imprisonment. Accused Ramratan Shivji and Karim Gafoor were acquitted.

(III) *Nagpada Coining Case.*—On 22nd September 1939 the C. I. D. raided three rooms on the first floor of Noor Mohamed Building, at Bapty Road, and arrested the following four persons :—

(1) Munshi Mir Alam Mohomed Sharif,
(2) Nasar Husein Kazam Husein,
(3) Abdul Gafoor Shaik Wazir,
(4) Abdul Qayum Mahomed Ibrahim.

Nos. 3 and 4 were found in the room in which the actual counterfeiting of 4-anna silver coins was in progress. The Police seized various articles used for counterfeiting coins such as moulds, metals, etc., and 32 freshly prepared counterfeit 4-anna silver coins. No. 1, who was the owner of the room and was seated in another room at the time of the raid, jumped through a window from a height of about 20 feet. Before he could escape, the Police secured him. Further enquiries revealed that the gang had been operating for a long time and the coins which they prepared were so perfect that they were passed off easily by shop-keepers to whom they were tendered by the accused.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were convicted under sections 232, 235 and 109 Indian Penal Code, and were sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment each ; and No. 4 who was a juvenile was acquitted by the High Court.

(IV) *Colaba House breaking Case.*—At about 6 p.m. on 18th October 1939, Dr. Nickolson with his family left his flat situated on 2nd floor, Orient Building, Wodehouse Road, after having locked the same. The servants of Dr. Nickolson had left the premises half an hour earlier.

At about 7 p.m. the same day Dr. Nickolson on his return found one of the rear windows of the flat forced open and jewellery valued at Rs. 7,824 stolen from his safe and cupboards. The matter was reported the Police. As one of the servants named John Fernandez failed to turn up to attend his work as usual suspicion was aroused against him.

On 24th October 1939 the C. I. D. took up the investigation and on 27th October 1939 arrested one Domnic Xavier Vaz, a professional house-breaker with seven previous convictions. On his statement property valued at Rs. 4,000 was recovered on 30th October 1939.

Later the C. I. D. arrested John Fernandez, the absconding servant of Nickolson, at Wasco De Gama, Goa, and recovered property value at Rs. 3,020. The man along with property was handed over to the Portuguese Police.

Accused Domnic Xavier Vaz was convicted under sections 411-414, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment on each charge by the High Court, Bombay, on 23rd January 1940.

The case against John Fernandez is being tried by the Portuguese authorities in Goa.

(V) *Dhatura Poisoning Case.*—Between October 1938 to February 1939, several cases of Dhatura poisoning accompanied by thefts were reported to the Police in Bombay. All these cases remained undetected.

The C. I. D. took up the investigation. They found that the following three persons who had been under their observation for some time were spending money lavishly :—

(1) Kishorilal Zagroo,

(2) Matafarsing Dhanpalsing and

(3) Lalla Munilal.

Nos. 1 and 2 were arrested on 28th February 1939. The third man Lalla Munilal having come to know of the arrest of his companions, absconded. He was subsequently arrested on 15th March 1939. The complainants and witnesses in Agripada Case (No. 306 of 1938), Princess Street Case (No. 351 of 1938), Delisle Road Case (No. 64 of 1939) and Byculla Case (No. 77 of 1939), identified accused Nos. 1 and 2 as being the persons who had mixed Dhaturine in their food. The same accused were also identified by the complainant and the witnesses in two cases from the Bombay Suburban District.

Nos. 1 and 2 were charged under sections 328,380 and 114, Indian Penal Code, and were convicted and sentenced by the High Court on 27th December 1939 as shown below :—

(1) Kishorilal Zagroo—sentenced to 8 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(2) Matafersing Dhanpalsing—sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Lalla Munilal was charged under section 411, Indian Penal Code and was convicted and sentenced to 2 weeks' rigorous imprisonment on 16th June 1939. After his release from Jail he was taken over and externed under section 27 (*2-A*), Bombay City Police Act.

The *modus operandi* of the gang was that No. 1 used to get himself employed with Bhayya shop keepers. Having acquainted himself with conditions in the shop and the habits of the inmates, he would procure Dhaturine through No. 2 and mix it with the food of the inmates. After the victims were unconscious No. 1 would steal their property and pass it on to No. 2.

Since the arrest of the gang, cases of this type have stopped in Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District.

(VI) *Defalcations by a Finance Broker.*—In January 1939 a finance broker named Shamji Damji, was found unconscious at Mandvi and a letter in his handwriting was lying near him, intimating that he had committee suicide as he had lost money. He was removed to the hospital where he was treated for opium poisoning and on recovery was subsequently discharged.

It was found that he had that day obtained Rs. 20,000 from Messrs. Purshottam Bhanji & Co., and Rs. 10,000 from Messrs. Wadilal Jagjiwandas & Co., falsely representing that the money was required as a loan by Messrs. Hirji Govindji & Harsukhdas Jodhraj respectively. He intended misappropriating the amount alleging that it was lost but later decided to commit suicide for the crime.

Further investigation disclosed that he had similarly obtained loans from other persons by giving forged receipts from time to time, the total defalcations amount to Rs. 74,000. The receipts were subsequently proved to have been forged by him.

He took advantage of the practice prevailing in the bazar that loans were arranged by brokers who used to obtain receipts without the parties meeting each other.

He was convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment in two cases by the High Court on 29th September 1939. He was also convicted in seven other cases and sentenced to an aggregate term of 1 year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 2,500 or in default 25 months' rigorous imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate, IV Additional Court, Mazagaon.

(VII) *Bogus Hundi Case.*—In May 1939, Mr. Mohomed Suleman complained that a forged hundi for Rs. 5,000 purported to have been drawn on his firm by his constituent Mr. Ratansi Bhawanji was received through the New Citizen Bank of India Limited.

The C. I. D. took up the investigation and found that the hundi was presented into the account of one Shamji Damji who had opened his account in the Bank a few days before. Enquiries were made to trace Shamji Damji but he could not be found at the address given to the Bank.

The serial number of the hundi was found to have been altered from 1904 to 1604 and on examining the complainant's hundi book, a blank page bearing number 1904 was found missing.

The movements of the complainant's cashier Tokarsi Narsi were watched and a man named Khiasi Asaria found in his company was arrested on suspicion as his description tallied with the description of Shamji Damji. Khiasi Asaria was subsequently identified by the Bank staff as Shamji Damji. On a statement made by him, the cashier Tokarsi Narsi and one Hemraj Kuwarji were arrested and evidence collected to prove their connection with the case. The hundi was found to have been written by Khiasi Asaria and the endorsements on the hundi by Hemraj Kuwarji.

They were charged under sections 381, 467, 471 and 109, Indian Penal Code, and were convicted and sentenced by the High Court on 29th February 1940, as shown below :—

(1) Tokarsi Narsi—5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(2) Khiasi Ansaria and

(3) Hemraj Kuwarji—3 years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Preventive Action.

(14) Under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 152 persons were placed before the Courts during the year, as against 68 in 1938. The following is the result of their trial :—102 persons were convicted, 16 were acquitted and cases against 34 were pending at the end of the year.

During the year under report, 760 persons were externed from the City, 54 under section 27(*1*), Bombay City Police Act being bullies and extortioners ; 702 under section 27(*2-A*) not being natives of Bombay or the Bombay Suburban District and having been convicted more than twice of offences punishable under Chapters XII, XVI or XVII of the Indian Penal Code. 4 gamblers were externed under section 27(*2*), Bombay City Police Act, for being habitual offenders against the Prevention of Gambling Act.

In the preceding year, 540 persons were externed from the City, 76 under section 27(*1*), 463 under section 27(*2-A*) and one gambler under section 27(*2*) of the Bombay City Police Act.

401 externees were dealt with as against 311 in 1938 under the provisions of section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act, for returning to Bombay in contravention of externment orders. Of these 46 were previously externed under section 27(*1*), 352 under section 27(*2A*), 1 under section 27(*2*) and the remaining 2 were those who had been dealt with by the District Magistrate, Bombay Suburban District, under section 46(*2*) of the Bombay District Police Act.

In addition to the above, 330 persons found wandering about between sunset and sunrise for the purpose of committing offences, were dealt with under section 112 of the Bombay City Police Act, as compared with 266 in 1938.

It will be seen from the above figures that there has been increased action under all heads of the preventive provisions of law and it is hoped that this will have the desired effect on the general crime of the City in future.

Prohibition Department.

Prohibition.

24. (*1*) Prohibition was inaugurated in Bombay City on the 1st August 1939. Its advent was celebrated by a large section of the population. Unfortunately the celebrations on that day were marred by a certain amount of rioting in the City in connection with the Muslim protest against the property tax. People soon got accustomed to the

Prohibition rules and regulations and for a time no attempt to defy or bootleg was made. Since then there have been attempts made to evade the law but so far nothing extensive or systematic has been disclosed. At the same time it is to early yet to venture an opinion on what may develop. That among certain classes prohibition has been beneficial is evinced by the appreciable drop in hurt and cognate offences. The average of 63 a month dropped to 47, while in non-cognizable cases of assault recorded at the police stations there is a drop from an average of 1,521 a month to 1,023. It is reported, though verification in this respect is very difficult, that the economic condition of the working class has improved. To verify this a datailed economic study of the condition and indebtedness of the working class would be necessary and such an examination is beyond the scope of this review.

Organization.

(2) The Excise Preventive work in the City of Bombay and that part of the Bombay Suburban District which is proposed to be incorporated in the Greater Bombay was taken over by the Bombay City Police from the 1st August 1939. A separate Division was added to the Bombay City Police from that date and designated as "X" Division. This Division has been mainly responsible for the preventive work under the various Prohibition Acts, although detection under these Acts forms part of the general police work of the ordinary Police Divisions.

Composition of the Preventive Division.

1. G. I. P. Railway Preventive Section.
2. B. B. & C. I. Railway Preventive Section.
3. Northern Preventive Section.
4. Southern Preventive Section.
5. Docks Area Preventive Section.
6. Central Intelligence Section.

The first two of the above Sections are concerned with the incoming rail traffic and the next three with the internal check in the City and Suburban Areas. Of these the Docks Preventive Section is also responsible for the check on the incoming steamer-borne traffic. The Central Intelligence Section deals with cases of import by port, keeps watch on the movements of well known drug traffickers and co-ordinates all intelligence pertaining to the prohibition problem.

Strength.

(3) The strength of the Prohibition Department as sanctioned in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1924/4-I, dated 12th July 1939, is as under:—

1 Deputy Commissioner,

1 Superintendent,

8 Inspectors (including 2 Prosecutors),

6 Deputy Inspectors,
55 Sub-Inspectors,
213 Head Constables,
765 Constables (including
8 drivers,
2 cleaners and
3 orderlies) and
31 Woman Searchers.

Owing to difficulties of recruitment and training all the above Sections were working with much depleted strength up to the end of December 1939. The officers and men could be given only 3 months' training which was obviously insufficient but this was all that could be done in the circumstances.

Cases.

(4) Despite these practical difficulties, the prevention was taken up in right earnest and during the five months from August to December 1939, 1,113 cases were detected by this Division under the several Acts as under :—

Abkari Act	656
Opium Act	255
Opium Smoking Act	69
Dangerous Drugs Act	12
Tobacco Act	121

A further sub-division of the cases picked up under the Bombay Abkari Act is as follows :—

1.	Country liquor—illicit import, possession or sale .	176
2.	Foreign liquor—possession or sale	63
3.	Illicit distillation	56
4.	Illicit preparation of potable drinks with methylated spirits	6
5.	Ganja	127
6.	Charas	213
7.	Bhang	15

Besides the cases detected under the Prohibition Rules as stated above, the Prohibition Division was also responsible for the detection of 121 cases under the Tobacco Act, as the tobacco detection work on Railway Stations and on the City boundaries was taken over by this Department from the Excise Department to avoid duplication of work.

In the first two months there were a few cases of illicit distillation. A large number has since been brought to light and during the last three months of the year under report 53 such cases were detected.

It is possible that with time this type of offence may increase to some extent as those concerned study the situation and discover means of circumventing the authorities. The demand for opium, charas, ganja, etc., is stronger than many people imagine and despite all measures to prevent their import, it is inevitable that they must slip through the net in small quantities. The preventive net, however, will be drawn closer as experience is gained and it is hoped to keep such offences within bounds if not to eliminate them altogether.

Methods of concealment.

(5) The following are some of the ingenious methods of concealment of liquor, opium, ganja, charas, etc., detected by this Department.

Liquor.—Bottle of country liquor (i) in an umbrella, (ii) inside socks and held up by a rubber garter, (iii) inside cotton stuffing of a pillow, (iv) inside a man's shirt and held in place just near lower abdomen by a tight sweater and belt, (v) tied between legs and held in position by a " langot ", (vi) by a woman in her bodice underneath an armpit and covered by sari, and (vii) in one case a woman in an advanced stage of pregnancy was found with a pint of country liquor carefully tucked up in the fold of her sari below her abdomen.

Opium.—Concealed in a brass " taviz "; wrapped up in banian leaves and newspaper and concealed in a Ovaltine tin ; concealed by a woman in the waist of her sari ; stuffed in a round tin tube soldered at both ends to avoid suspicion ; wrapped up in a leaf and concealed on the left hand of a woman under the sleeves of her jacket ; stuck to the inside of a lota (a metal pot used for drinking water).

Ganja.—Wrapped up in a paper and concealed in the hip folds of a woman's sari ; concealed in the pocket of a child's shirt.

Charas.—Stuck to chappals ; stuck to the inside of a shirt cuff ; concealed in a bundle of twine.

Interesting cases.

(6) Among the number of cases detected by this Department the following are mentioned as of special note :—

(I) *Illegal sale of liquor in a hotel at Trombay.*—Trombay is a favourite week-end resort of holiday makers and a Japanese Hotel, situated in a palm grove there is a popular place. On the 26th August some men accompanied by a singing girl visited the place and ordered refreshment including alcoholic drinks. The drinks were served and the bill was paid, but the management

was not aware that the coin was marked and the "friend and singing girl" were from the prohibition police. The place was raided, 17 bottles of liquor were attached and the management was successfully prosecuted.

(II) *Illegal sale of country liquor in the Fort area.*— Information was received that the proprietor of the Hollywood Restaurant at Churchgate Street was selling country liquor to approved customers. To verify this information a bogus customer was sent to him. The proprietor of the restaurant introduced the bogus customer to one Sorabji residing at Bohra Bazar Street. The next day a bottle of country liquor was purchased from Sorabji through the bogus customer and the same evening his place was raided and 8 bottles of country liquor concealed in the ply-wood box were attached.

Further inquiries revealed that the accused had been smuggling country liquor from Poona in ply-wood boxes which looked like boxes of tea leaves. What promised to be a thriving business was thus nipped in the bud with the conviction of the accused. The proprietor of the restaurant who was placed on charge-sheet as an abettor in this case was acquitted.

(III) *Illicit possession of Foreign Liquor concealed in a secret chamber under a cot.*—On information received that a Muslim residing at Nakhoda House, Walkeshwar, Bombay, was in possession of large quantity of a liquor, the Central Intelligence Section Police verified the information and obtained a warrant to raid the place. On the 16th December the raiding party proceeded to the Chowpaty Band Stand at about 10 p.m. and sent a constable in the disguise of a telegraph peon. He was closely followed by another constable, a head constable and a lady searcher. They proceeded to the suspect's room and an officer and some constables remained near the landing on the staircase. The front door of the room was found locked. The constable in the disguise of the telegraph peon knocked at the rear door which was also bolted from inside. Forthwith came the query from inside as to who it was that knocked at the door and the "telegraph peon" replied that there was a telegram for Abdul Majidkhan (accused No. 1). The door was opened after a few minutes; the police party rushed in the house and made a minute search which revealed an ingeniously contrived compartment fixed to the framework of a cot from beneath. The secret compartment contained 81 bottles of beer. A cupboard which was found locked was also opened and 9 bottles of beer were recovered. Abdul Majidkhan and his wife were charged for illicit possession of foreign liquor. The former was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment, but the latter was acquitted.

(IV) *Illicit distillation at Temkar Moholla.*—A casual remark by a friend of a Police Officer to the effect that an offensive smell emanated from house No. 30, Temkar Moholla, led to the

detection of this case. It was noticed that the doors of a flat on the second floor of the house were always kept closed. A washerman residing on the ground floor of the building who used to wash the clothes of the inmates of the flat was therefore taken into confidence. He stated that he was never allowed inside the flat, but that on one occasion he had succeeded in peeping through a door which was by chance left ajar and had noticed a few bottles inside. A close watch was therefore kept on the flat. At 8-15 a.m. on the 24th November a Goan Christian returned to the house with two coolies carrying a number of bundles in their baskets, but the suspect himself took these bundles upstairs. After about 15 minutes he came down with a tin suit case and handed it over to a coolie and started walking towards Grant Road. He was followed for some distance by a police watcher in plain clothes and challenged when he turned into a side lane. The suit case when searched disclosed bottles of illicit liquor. The flat from which he had come down was immediately raided and the search disclosed a big distillery comprising half dozen large casks, a dozen earthen and metal *handas* filled with jaggery and raisin wash, a big dumb still, 93 bottles full of illicit liquor and a sum of Rs. 2,039 in cash. In this case the accused, a Christian, hoped that by carrying on in a Muslim locality he would evade suspicion. The case against the accused is pending trial.

General Remarks.

(7) This Department, however, is not without its difficulties. Some permit-holders do not strictly abide by the conditions of the permits and supply drinks and even whole bottles to their friends. It is also reported that some of the vendors are inclined to make improper use of their permits and the same remarks are applicable to religious permits. The present permit system therefore militates against the Prohibition scheme and it is difficult to enforce prohibition strictly as it is impossible to keep an eye on every permit-holder. In addition there are places near Bombay where people can easily go and return with a small quantity of liquor. If the dry area had been made more extensive, as was originally contemplated, our task would have been easier.

After the monsoon there has been smuggling to some extent by sea, but without a launch it is difficult to detect such smuggling satisfactorily. All these things militate against us. One launch will be available soon for this Department, and if later on a second one is provided it is hoped to make smuggling by sea difficult.

Mr. C. H. Reynolds was in charge of this Department from its inception on the 1st of August to the end of the year.

Arms Act.

25. (1) The distribution of licenses granted under the Arms Act during the year is shown in tables "C", "D", "E", "F" and "G" printed as appendices. New licenses granted during the year numbered 445 covering 640 weapons, and the number cancelled was 487 covering

725 arms. At the close of the year there were 6,190 licensed persons possessing 9,219 arms which shows a decrease of 42 licensed persons as compared with the figures for the year 1938. All the arms possessed by any one person are entered in one license.

Of the 38 firms licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and military stores, 8 only are licensed to deal in ammunition of the prohibited bores, viz., 6 Indian and 2 European; 11 including the above 8, deal in rifled arms and ammunition and in breach and muzzle loading guns and their ammunition; 3 deal in old arms, 1 in swords, 3 in lead shots and 20 in Chlorate of Potash.

During the year 2,856 references were made to verify arms and ammunition bought from licensed dealers in Bombay.

Five persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act and all were convicted.

Explosives Act.

(2) Under this Act 363 licenses were issued. They are classified in table "H" appended to the report. The places for the manufacture of blasting powder and other places licensed under this Act were periodically inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

There were two prosecutions under the act which resulted in conviction.

Petroleum Act.

(3) The licenses issued under this Act classified in table "I" appended to the report, show an increase of 50 over the figures of the previous year. Two prosecutions were instituted under the Act during the year, and both resulted in conviction.

Poisons Act.

(4) 140 licenses under the Poisons Act were issued during the year.

Theatres.

(5) Licenses were renewed in the case of 3 theatres, 7 cinema-theatres and 37 cinemas. Two cinemas, viz., (1) "Shirin Talkies" erected on Plot No. 1 between Mahalaxmi Overbridge and Clarke Road, Jacob Circle, and (2) "Paradise Talkies" erected on Plots Nos. 35-36, Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, were newly licensed during the year. Of the 37 cinemas mentioned above, one cinema, viz., "The Novelty Cinema" at Grant Road was converted into a cinema-theatre at the close of the year and was licensed both for the exhibition of films as well as for stage performances.

Only one circus visited Bombay during the year. In all, 208 performances licenses were issued during the year.

Tram cars.

(6) A statement submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, giving details of accidents to passengers, pedestrians and vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars, is appended to the report as table "J". The numbers of slight and serious accidents show an increase of 86 and 7 respectively over the figures of the previous year. There were 13 fatalities during the year as against 16 during the preceding year.

The localities in which most accidents occurred were :—

Parel Road	...	99	Vincent Road	...	73
Hornby Road	...	35	Esplanade Road	...	25
Sandhurst Road	...	23	Mint Road	...	21
Falkland Road	...	18	Cruickshank Road	...	15
Girgaon Road	...	15	Mahomedalli Road	...	14
Ripon Road	...	13	Grant Road	...	12
Frere Road	...	11			

Conveyances other than motor vehicles.

26. The number of public and private conveyances other than motor vehicles in the City of Bombay during the year 1939 was as follows :—

Public conveyances	...	...	...	3,285
Private conveyances	...	...	...	2,130

The public conveyances comprised 2,095 victorias, 1,078 labour carts and 112 hand carts.

The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 11,693 owners and drivers of public conveyances other than motor vehicles, for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and Bombay Public Conveyances Act. 8 owners' and 312 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods and 6 drivers' licenses were either cancelled or not renewed. 128 horses were rejected as unfit for further use.

17 drivers of public conveyances were convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code, of which 1 was convicted for robbery, 3 for thefts, 5 for criminal breach of trust and 8 for other offences.

Street accidents.

27. I subjoin a statement showing the number of fatal and other accidents by conveyances, other than motor vehicles, during the year and the number of persons killed and injured in these accidents.

	Accidents.		Persons.	
	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Killed.	Injured.
By tram cars ...	13	530	13	530
By hack victorias ...	5	674	5	416
By other public conveyances ...	3	692	3	523
By private conveyances ...	...	108	...	74
Total ...	21	2,004	21	1,543

Miscellaneous.

Children.

28. (1) During the year under report, 961 children and young persons under the age of 16 years were sent by the Bombay City Police to the Umerkhadi Children's Remand Home. Of these, 476 were picked up under Section 7 of the Bombay Children Act.

Table "K" shows the number of children and young persons under the age of 16 years who, during 1939 were sent before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, for trial in connection with different offences under the Indian Penal Code and Local Acts.

Beggars.

(2) 2,192 professional beggars were dealt with under section 121 of the Bombay City Police Act, while 338 were externed under section 27 (2) of the said Act.

Fires.

(3) The total number of fires in the City during the year was 348, the same as in 1938 and the aggregate amount of estimated loss of property was Rs. 25,69,136 against Rs. 9,45,355 in the previous year.

Police Prosecutors.

(4) 13 police Prosecutors (including 1 Honorary Prosecutor for the Juvenile Court and 6 temporary Prosecutors) conducted 6,358 cases during the year against 6,321 in 1938.

Cattle Pounds.

(5) Both the Cattle Pounds continued to work under the direct supervision of a Pound-Keeper, the appointment being held by a Sub-Inspector. The following are the comparative figures of animals impounded during the year 1938 and 1939:—

	1938.	*1939.*
By the Police	6,775	7,753
By the Public	757	802

Entertainment Licenses.

(6) Due to Prohibition, there were no places of public entertainment class 'A' (at which intoxicating liquors were sold) existing at the close of the year. As regards the places of other public entertainment, class 'B', licensed by the Police and remaining open after 9-30 p.m., 2,759 existed at the close of the year.

Assisted Emigration Scheme.

(7) 69 South African repatriates arrived in Bombay during the year under the Assisted Emigration Scheme and in accordance with the arrangement in force, were paid bonus money and sent to their destinations by the Police. 14 of such repatriates were permitted to return to South Africa, having refunded the money expended on their repatriation by the Union Government.

Traffic Advisory Committee.

(8) The Traffic Advisory Committee appointed in 1929 continues to be of great assistance in dealing with important traffic problems and with improvement in traffic control in the City. A detailed report on the working of this Committee for the year 1939 will be submitted in due course.

Air Raid Precaution Office.

(9) In July 1939, Government appointed Mr. R. H. Haslam, Deputy Commissioner of Police, on Special Duty to prepare an Air Raid Precautions Scheme for Bombay. One Assistant and 3 clerks were also sanctioned for the Air Raid Precautions Office.

Police Notice Office.

(10) The Police Notice and General Enquiry Office issued 1,097 notices consisting of 37,341 paragraphs and 682 supplements, besides producing on a duplicator a large number of stereotyped forms for the use of the Department during the year.

29. Events of note during the year, were the Viceregal visit from the 20th-26th January, the introduction of Prohibition, already mentioned, the outbreak of war, which naturally entailed considerable extra work on the Police, and the disturbances arising out of the demonstration staged as a protest against the Property Tax.

30. Once more it is my pleasant duty to record the help and co-operation I have received from the Deputy Commissioners of Police and all the officers and men of the Bombay City Police. The office staff under Mr. C. Giridhar Rao continued to do good work in spite of the fact that its numbers do not keep pace with the volume of work.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. R. G. SMITH,

Commissioner of Police.

APPENDICES.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	2	...	...	2	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State. Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin.	1	10	...	11	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps.	...	2	...	2	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	11	20	...	31	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	2	...	2	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender....	...	...	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against Public justice.	3	61	...	64	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	8	18	...	26	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	98	...	99	...
10A	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion.	...	1	...	1	...
		Total ...	26	212	...	238	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	9	41	...	50	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	7	12	...	19	...
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	4	5	...	9	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	4	24	...	28	2
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	9	17	...	26	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	6	...	7	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	4	78	...	82	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	88	326	...	414	...
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	1	10	...	11	1
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt ...	125	399	...	524	1
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	14	125	1	138	2
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1939.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases: Convicted	True Cases: Discharged or acquitted	True Cases: Not detected or apprehended	True Cases: Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	Remarks: 18: Died	Lunatics	Absconded	Transferred	Compounded	Withdrawn
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17						
...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	5	...	...	5	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	8	12	5	25	...	...	25	...	...	1	...	...	5
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	28	6	25	59	...	...	59	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	9	5	11	1	17	2	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	78	19	1	98	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	27	125	49	33	207	4	...	211	...	...	1	...	...	5
8	7	11	10	18	39	...	...	39	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	4	2	6	3	11	...	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	..	5	4	...	9	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	8	5	1	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	5	5	13	2	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	2	2	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	64	11	...	75	...	...	75	2	1	..	...	...	...
8	72	91	196	45	332	8	...	340	...	1	...	1	125	1
1	1	3	2	3	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	116	143	207	52	402	33	...	435	...	1	1	...	102	1
4	21	80	17	63	111	13	1	124	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.						
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.						
22A	332, 353	... Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	11	47	...	58	...
23	354, 356, 357	... Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	9	43	...	52	...
24	304A, 338	... Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	49	107	...	156	...
		Total ...	335	1,240	1	1,574	6
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	3	5	...	8	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery ...	15	103	1	117	8
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	2	12	...	14	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	1	2	...	3	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	66	1,151	7	1,210	...
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gange of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	87	1,273	8	1,352	8
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	8	69	...	77	2
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	18	66	...	84	...
32A	506 ...	Criminal intimidation ...	...	14	...	14	...
		Total ...	26	149	...	175	2
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ordinary ...	251	5,314	137	5,431	24
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	130	1,007	...	1,137	4

PART I—*contd.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1939—*contd.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	TRUE CASES				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	REMARKS					
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				18					
									Died	Lunatics	Absconded	Transferred	Compounded.	Withdrawn
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17						
1	15	24	15	3	42	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	10	25	10	5	40	6	1	46	...	1	...	...	...	...
1	55	30	62	6	98	1	...	99	2	...	...	...	6	...
26	322	413	560	203	1,207	67	2	1,274	5	6	2	1	223	3
1	2	...	4	1	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	26	23	33	20	77	4	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	7	1	4	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	123	217	66	797	1,087	1	...	1,088	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	154	248	104	822	1,182	5	...	1,187	...	...	2	...	...	...
2	7	13	47	6	66	98	4	164	...	...	...	...	26	...
2	23	33	24	2	59	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	1	11	2	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	30	47	82	10	139	98	4	237	...	...	...	...	28	2
56	348	1,487	375	3,153	5,122	42	...	5,164	2	5	5	6	...	...
42	183	298	114	493	905	218	11	1,123	1	...	2	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code—contd.						
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property*—contd.						
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	23	102	...	125	...
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	94	639	1	732	3
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	7	...	7	1
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	501	7,069	138	7,432	32
		Grand Total ...	975	9,943	147	10,771	48

NOTES.—(1)—Explanation of differences between figures
Part I, for 1938 occasioned by alteration of
From Serial No. 5, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 11, 2 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 12, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 14, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 15, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 18, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 26, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 29, 2 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 33, 1 case transferred to
From Serial No. 34, 2 cases transferred to
From Serial No. 36, 1 case transferred to

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 18th April 1940.

PART I—*concld.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1939—*concld.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	Remarks					
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				18					
									Died	Lunatics	Absconded	Transferred	Compounded	Withdrawn
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17						
2	36	49	37	1	87	1	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	148	163	147	259	570	216	5	786	...	...	2	...	34	9
...	...	3	3	...	6	18	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	715	1,970	676	3,906	6,690	495	16	7,185	3	5	9	6	34	10
157	1,248	2,833	1,471	4,974	9,425	669	22	10,094	8	11	14	7	295	20

shown against different Serial Nos. in column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A, charges by trying courts:—
Serial No. 34.
Serial No. 13.
Serial No. 11, 3 cases to Serial No. 18 and 1 to Serial No. 29.
Serial No. 20.
Serial No. 23.
Serial No. 9 and 1 to Serial No. 20.
Serial No. 35.
Serial No. 31 and 1 to Serial No. 35.
Serial No. 31 and 1 to Serial No. 35.
Serial No. 36.
Serial No. 10 and 1 to Serial No. 34.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ... 120B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ... ... Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	2 ...	... ...	... ...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice*			
2	121 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	3	24	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	...	1	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	18	16	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	4	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	2	45	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	74	86	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	1	103	...
10A	295, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	1	...
		Total ...	100	280	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	302, 303	Murder	12	55	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	9	20	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	3	5	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	4	27	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	10	16	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	3	7	...
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	4	78	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	163	495	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt...	...	13	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	252	657	...

PART II.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1939.

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS							
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	16							
									Died	Lunatics	Absconded	Transferred	Non-cognisable	Compounded	Withdrawn	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15								
...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	13	8	5	...	14	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	28	10	18	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	36	28	8	25	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	115	69	46	27	41	9	...	9	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	
...	103	79	24	6	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	297	195	102	58	73	13	...	13	1	...	4	...	1	...	5	
6	50	14	36	6	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	+1	+1														
...	13	2	11	4	9	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	
...	6	5	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	16	9	7	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	19	5	14	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	9	3	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	75	64	11	...	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	
4	503	117	386	48	142	17	...	17	1	1	...	1	6	213	8	
2	9	3	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	618	188	430	67	269	62	...	62	1	1	1	...	14	176	6	

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.			
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	20	75	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	...	...
22A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	21	54	...
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	9	40	...
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	50	113	...
		Total ...	560	1,656	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*			
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	12	11	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	28	138	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	2	7	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	1	2	...

PART II—*contd.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1939—*contd.*

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases			Remarks						
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	16						
									Died	Lunatics	Absconded	Transferred	Non-cognisable	Compounded	Withdrawn
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15							
7	62	28	34	22	25	23	1	22	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	58	28	30	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	35	22	13	5	12	7	1	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
...	99	30	69	3	61	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	12	...
28	1,973	549	1,054	159	569	119	2	117	7	6	2	1	30	401	16
...	31	...	11	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
16	103	32	71	35	41	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
...	8	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
	CLASS III—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—contd.				
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	74	483	...
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	117	641	...
	CLASS IV—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	14	108	...
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	19	67	...
32A	506	Criminal intimidation	...	22	...
		Total ...	33	197	...
	CLASS V—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
33	379 to 382	Theft ordinary	194	2,470	4
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	99	520	1
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	31	137	...

PART II—*contd.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1939—*contd.*

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS							
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	16							
									Died	Lunatics	Absconded	Transferred	Non-cognisable	Compounded	Withdrawn	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15								
29	352	259	123	40	144	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
45	505	299	206	65	194	13	...	13	...	...	2	...	12	...	...	
2	93	16	77	2	27	161	4	157	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	
1	59	33	26	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2		
...	22	1	21	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	174	50	124	9	52	161	4	157	...	...	...	...	1	33	3	
130	2,152	1,599	563	656	349	58	...	58	2	5	5	11	6	...	...	
21	430	303	127	437	166	248	11	237	1	...	2	...	8	...	...	
1	114	62	52	2	40	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.	CLASS V—*Minor Offences against Property*—contd.			
36	419, 420	Cheating	110	511	...
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	7	...
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...
		Total ...	434	3,635	5
		Grand Total ...	1,244	6,408	6

NOTE.—(1) Persons dealt with under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, in previous years. Under Serial No. 11—1 persons was tried and convicted.

(2) Explanation of differences between figures shown against different Serial Nos. alteration of charges by trying courts:—

From Serial No. 5, 2 persons transferred to Serial No. 34.
From Serial No. 11, 2 persons transferred to Serial No. 13.
From Serial No. 12, 1 person transferred to Serial Nos. 11 and 4 to Serial No. 18.
From Serial No. 14, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 20.
From Serial No. 15, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 23.
From Serial No. 18, 32 persons transferred to Serial Nos. 9 and 1 to Serial No. 20.
From Serial No. 26, 1 person transferred to Serial No. 35.
From Serial No. 29, 6 persons transferred to Serial Nos. 31 and 5 to Serial No. 35
From Serial No. 33 2 persons transferred to Serial No. 35.
From Serial No. 34, 3 persons transferred to Serial No. 36.
From Serial No. 36, 1 person transferred to Serial Nos. 10 and 1 to Serial No. 34.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 18th April 1940.

PART II—*concld.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1939—*concld.*

Released by Magistrate's order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS							
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	16							
									Died	Lunatics	Absconded	Transferred	Non-cognisable	Compounded	Withdrawn
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15								
12	415	207	208	205	185	281	5	276	...	...	2	...	7	34	9
1	6	3	3	1	...	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
165	3,117	2,174	943	1,301	730	617	16	601	3	5	9	11	24	34	9
245	5,666	3,237	2,429	1,592	1,618	923	22	901	11	11	17	12	68	468	32

again brought up for trial:—

in column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1938, occasioned by

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

RP Bk K 5—S

STATEMENT AA—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME NOT SPECIFIED

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
	CLASS VI—*Other Offences not specified in Statement A—Part I.*						
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	41	224	...	265	...
2	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	2,257	132,622	...	134,879	...
3	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	29	...	29	...
		Total ...	2,298	132,876	...	135,175	...

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4.*—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has

(2) *Column 8.*—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.

(3) *Column 16.*—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

(4) Cases entered against Serial No. 4 are mainly cognizable under Section 4 (*f*) of the

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 18th April 1940.

PART I.

IN STATEMENT A—PART I, FOR THE YEAR 1939.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				18				
									Died.	Lunatics.	Absconded.	Transferred.	Withdrawn.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17					
2	46	168	41	5	214	1	1	215	...	...	2	1	...
1	1,346	125,464	8,034	...	133,498	24,401	23,868	157,899	13	...	19	2	703
...	...	26	3	...	29	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...
3	1,392	125,658	8,078	5	133,741	24,402	23,869	158,143	13	...	21	3	703

not passed orders.

Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in Statement AA, Part I, for the sake of convenience.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT AA—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME NOT SPECIFIED

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code—				
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified in Statement A—Part II.*				
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294 Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	41	226	...
2	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	4,423	137,912	1
3	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	29	...
		Total ...	4,464	138,167	1

NOTES.—(1) *Columns 13 to 15.*—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by

(2) Persons entered against Serial No. 4 are not all concerned in cognizable offences for the sake of convenience.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 18th April 1940.

PART II.

IN STATEMENT A—PART II, FOR THE YEAR 1939.

Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases.			Remarks.				
						Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	16				
									Died.	Absconded.	Transferred.	Noncognizable.	Withdrawn.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
...	211	169	42	7	51	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	...
...	140,371	129,828	10,543	...	1,826	24,481	23,948	533	37	98	2	...	863
...	29	26	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	140,611	130,023	10,588	7	1,877	24,482	23,949	533	37	100	3	2	863

Magistrates.

under Section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement AA—Part II—

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT B—

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	.....	.....
3	187 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	.....	567	567
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	.....	.....	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	.....	11	11
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	.....	16	16
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	1	1
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	.....	19	19
10	149, 158A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	614	614
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	.....	.....
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	.....
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1939.

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
		Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	13	550	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7	1	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	7	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	11	1	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	38	553	21	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389	... Extortion ...	.....	13	13
		Total ...	.....	13	13
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
14	345	... Wrongful confinement ...	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358	... Criminal force ...	272	775	1,047
16	334	... Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	.....	.....
17	323	... Voluntarily causing hurt ...	302	810	1,112
18	374	... Compulsory Labour ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	574	1,585	2,159
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
19	417, 418	... Cheating ...	29	39	68
20	403 to 405	... Criminal misappropriation of property.	32	271	303
21	426, 427, 434	... Mischief (simple) ...	9	57	66
		Total ...	70	367	437
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
22	296	... Offences against religion ...	.....	.....	.....
23	490 to 492	... Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	.....	.....
24	493 to 498	... Offences relating to marriage ...	12	109	121
25	500 to 502	... Defamation ...	22	134	156
26	504, 506 to 510	... Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	322	935	1,257
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	.....	.....	.....
28	294A	... Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	.....	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	.....	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	.....	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	.....	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	31	111	142
		Total ...	387	1,289	1,676
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	1,188	43,913	45,101
		Total ...	1,188	43,913	45,101
		Grand Total ...	2,219	47,781	50,000

NOTE.—The total in column 6 should

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 29th January 1940.

PART I—*contd.*

Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
		Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	826	21	175	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	.....	807	89	177	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	.....	1,633	110	352	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	54	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	231	.....	66	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	56	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	341	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	89	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	109	3	41	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	720	.....	594	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	.....	65	9	12	.....	.....	.....
102	.....	983	12	579	.....	.....	.....
4	6,836	581	32,862	4,818	.....	.....	.....
4	6,836	581	32,862	4,818	.....	.....	.....
192	6,837	3,597	33,537	5,847	.....	.....	.....

correspond with the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

I. N. MEHTA,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

STATEMENT B—

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of I. P. Code.					
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*					
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	...	...	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 239.	Offences against public justice ...	.....	567	...	.....
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	.....	...	...	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	.....	11	...	.....
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	.....	20	...	.....
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	1	...	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	.....	35	...	.....
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	634	...	.....
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	...	...	.....
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	...	...	.....
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*					
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	.....	20	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	20	...	.....

PART II.

FOR THE YEAR 1939.

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
567	...	13	550	97·	4	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
11	...	7	1	9·09	3	.....	...	.....
20	...	10	...	.....	9	1	...	.....
1	...	...	1	100·	.....	.....	...	.....
35	4	19	1	2·85	11	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
634	4	49	553	87·22	27	1	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
20	...	17	...	.....	3	.....	...	.....
20	...	17	...	.....	3	.....	...	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	...	...	.....
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	298	1,372	...	.....
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	...	...	.....
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	392	1,613	...	.....
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	690	2,985	...	.....
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	30	44	...	.....
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	41	341	...	.....
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	10	87	...	.....
		Total ...	81	472	...	.....
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
22	295A, 296 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	...	...	.....
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	...	...	.....
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	15	165	...	.....
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	22	205	...	.....
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	432	1,660	...	.....
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	.....	...	...	.....
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	...	...	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII. (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	...	...	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	...	...	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII. C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	...	...	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI. C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	31	111	...	.....
		Total ...	500	2,142	...	.....
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	1,188	43,936	...	.....
		Total ...	1,188	43,936	...	.....
		Grand Total ...	2,459	50,189	...	.....

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :
Bombay, 29th January 1940.

PART II—*contd.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1,670	49	1,317	25	1·49	279	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
2,005	85	1,546	93	4·63	231	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
3,675	131	2,863	118	3·21	560	.....	...	.....
74	3	55	...	.....	16	.....	...	.....
382	16	294	...	.....	72	.....	...	.....
97	4	84	...	.....	9	.....	...	.....
553	23	433	...	.....	97	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
180	14	137	...	.....	29	.....	...	.....
228	4	139	3	1·31	82	.....	...	.....
2,092	53	1,747	...	.....	292	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
142	56	65	9	6·33	12	.....	...	.....
2,642	127	2,088	12	·45	415	.....	...	.....
45,124	4	606	32,860	72·82	4,818	6,836	...	.....
45,124	4	606	32,860	72·82	4,818	6,836	...	.....
52,648	292	6,056	33,543	63·71	5,920	6,837	...	.....

I. N. MEHTA,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1939.

Offence	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	848	150	17·69	1,51,538	16,032	10·66
(b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	62*	...	.....	10,237	...
(c) Other thefts	4,605	1,441	29·99	3,27,072	68,793	21·03
2. Robbery—						
(a) Dacoity	3	...	...	237	.....	...
(b) Other Robbery	60	13	21·67	5,976	1,391	23·28
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	802	189	23·57	7,41,258	23,830	3·21
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
5. Possession of stolen property...	...	703	...	.....	2,517	...
Total ...	6,518	2,558	39·97	12,26,031	1,22,790	10·01
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
6. Extortion	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
7. Criminal misappropriation ...	14	9	64·28	12,272	9,783	79·71
Total ...	14	9	64·28	12,272	9,783	79·71

* Of these, 18 cases are connected with the principal theft cases accounted for either under theft (a) or (c) in column 3. This number is therefore excluded from the total cases in column 3 while calculating the percentage of cases in column 4 :—

(1) Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases :—

Column 2	...	Cases	22
Do. 3	...	,,	10
Do. 5	...	Rs.	8,541
Do. 6	...	,,	4,258

(2) Rs. 3,142 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 17,349 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the City of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 18th April 1940.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing strength and cost of

District	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	Number of Superintendents	Number of Assistant Superintendents	Number of Inspectors	Number of Deputy Inspectors	Number of Sub-Inspectors	Number of Sergeants	Number of Head Constables		
								Foot	Water	Mounted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay City.										
Permanent Establishment ...	5	11	...	47	30	*241	...	402	9	...
Temporary staff for :–										
(*a*) Motor Vehicles Department.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Additional Presidency Magistrate's Courts.	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...
(*c*) Port Haj Committee ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
(*d*) Harbour Police Patrol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*e*) Foreigners' Branch C. I. D.	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...
(*f*) Prohibition Department.	1	1	...	8	6	55	...	213	...	...
(*g*) Air Raid Precaution Office.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
†(*h*) Police Training School .	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	22	...	...

Notes.—(1) The total cost shown in column 18 includes contingencies.

(2) The figures shown in columns 16, 17 and 18 are for the financial year.

(3) Column 23 outposts resembling those in the Districts, do not exist in Bombay.

*3 Subedars and 35 Jemadars are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

† The cost is included in Permanent Establishment.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 18th April 1940.

D.

Police, during the year 1939.

Number of Constables				Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17)	Area of District in square miles	Population of District	Urban Population of District	Number of Police Stations	Number of Outposts	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force
Foot	Water	Women searchers	Total									To area	To population		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
3,869	47	...	4,661	40,57,593	2,48,136	43,05,729	30	1,161,283	...	18	...	·0064	249·17	143,304	30·74
11	...	...	13	71,946	...	71,946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	...	24	24,686	...	24,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	...	30	2,685	...	2,685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	4	1,080	...	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	11	21,952	...	21,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
765	...	31	1,080	3,99,782	...	3,99,782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	3	16,103	...	16,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24	†...	...	†...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1939-40.
City.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

T Bk K 5—10

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General

Range	District	Total Strength				Armament of the Force		
		Sanctioned		Actual				
		Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Number of swords	Number of muskets	Number of revolvers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Bombay City	318	4,327	318	4,327	17	791	362

Range	District	Rewards		Education		Number of Constables				
		Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write		Number enlisted during the year	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service	Of 3 years and under 10 years	Of 10 years and under 17 years	Of 17 years and over
		By promotion	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards	Officers	Men					
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Bombay City	...	3,773	305	3,048	237	523	1,333	1,231	599

Note.—(1) This statement does not include Superintendents or officers of

(2) Jamadars are shown as Officers and Head constables as men.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 18th April 1940.

E.

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1939.

PUNISHMENTS											
Dismissed		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court							
				Under Police Act		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code		Other Offences	
Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	4	8	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR						PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF				
On pension or gratuity	By resignation, without pension or gratuity	By dismissal	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death	Admissions into hospital	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Deaths	Vacancies	REMARKS.
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
133	30	5	14	...	34	189·02	2·89	0·73	...	

the higher rank.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE "A"—(*Paragraph 3*).

Table showing the cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported to the Police and Magistrates during the year 1938 and 1939.

—	Cognizable.						Non-cognizable.		Total crime.	
	Police.		Magisterial.		Total.					
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
Abetment of cognizable offences ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Cognizable Criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	104	212	2	4	106	216	1,057	614	1,163	830
Class II	1,108	1,240	34	67	1,142	1,307	...	...	1,142	1,307
Class III	974	1,273	3	5	977	1,278	4	13	981	1,291
Class IV	66	149	38	98	104	247	1,401	1,585	1,505	1,832
Class V	4,927	7,069	433	495	5,360	7,564	305	367	5,666	7,931
Total ...	7,181	9,943	510	669	7,691	10,612	2,768	2,579	10,459	13,191
Class VI	118,434	132,875	19,917	24,402	138,351	157,277	41,873	45,202	180,224	202,479
Grand total ...	125,615	142,818	20,427	25,071	146,042	167,899	44,641	47,781	190,683	215,670

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 18th April 1940.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE "B"—(*Paragraph 10*).

Table showing the number of persons dealt with under the Prevention of Gambling Act (IV of 1887) during the year 1938-1939.

Gaming Houses.

—	Bucket shops.		Gaming houses other than bucket shops.	
	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.
Number raided on warrants ...	.....	.....	45	25
Number raided without warrants.	31	24	932	646
Number of persons arrested ...	121	57	3,189	2,246
Number of persons convicted...	16	7	920	592
Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	25	24	743	1,067
Number of persons absconding, died, released by police before trial, etc.	.....	.....	13	1
Number of persons pending ...	80	26	1,513	586
Excluding persons pending, percentage of persons convicted to arrested.	39·02	22·57	54·89	35·66

Gaming in Public Places.

—	Cases in connection with wagering on horse races.		Cases other than those in column 2.	
	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.
Number of cases ...	40	37	1,056	1,204
Number of persons arrested ...	57	63	2,284	2,366
Number of persons convicted .	14	7	1,739	1,933
Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	21	28	290	266
Number of persons pending ...	22	28	255	167
Excluding persons pending percentage of persons convicted to arrested.	40·00	20·00	85·70	87·90

Aiding and facilitating gaming.

	1938.	1939.
Number of cases	10	10
Number of places raided	10	10
Number of persons arrested	11	11
Number of persons convicted	9	9
Number of persons acquitted	1	2
Number of persons pending	1	...

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 18th April 1940

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE "C".

[*Paragraph 25 (1).*]

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in	
		1938	1939
1	Transport licenses (VII, IV)	973	941
2	Export licenses	764	830
3	Import licenses	569	546
4	Temporary licenses (XVII)	696	633
5	Journey licenses (XX)	532	655
6	Possession licenses for the purpose of target practice (XV).	9	9
7	Possession licenses (XIV)	160	162
8	Possession licenses for ·303 and ·450 bore ammunition ...	12	13
9	Possession licenses for arms and ammunition (XVI) ...	6,063	6,019
10	Permits to public servants	15	22
11	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act).	149	200
12	Dealer's licenses	20	38
13	License to Repairer's of arms for stocking spare parts ...	1	1
14	License to manufacture lead shots for air guns and rifles.	1	1
	Total ...	9,964	10,070

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 18th April 1940.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE "D".

Distribution of licenses according to communities—
[Paragraph 25 (1).]

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukris	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Life Preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans and Anglo Indians.	1,093	1,016	292	484	30	49	7	21	16	2	84	...	1	3,095	1,936
Hindus ...	337	1,186	531	214	13	217	131	14	47	...	21	...	2	2,683	1,946
Parsis ...	458	544	267	330	8	84	95	32	13	...	17	...	6	1,854	1,140
Indian Christians...	125	304	18	6	8	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	471	388
Muslims ...	220	530	137	92	9	45	29	3	...	2	2	...	1	1,070	783
Japanese ...	4	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5
Jew ...	6	13	4	4	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	32	23
Total ...	2,243	3,595	1,223	1,134	68	400	271	71	76	4	124	...	10	9,219	6,190

TABLE "E".

New licenses—[Paragraph 25 (1).]

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukris	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Life preservers	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	111	121	16	27	1	14	3	6	2	...	1	...	...	302	191
Hindus ...	32	89	34	18	...	9	10	...	7	...	...	...	1	200	150
Parsis ...	20	17	9	3	1	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	57	40
Indian Christians...	6	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	12
Muslims ...	17	31	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	57	48
Japanese ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Jews ...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Total ...	187	272	64	51	2	28	17	6	10	...	1	...	2	640	445

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 18th April 1940.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE "F".

Cancelled licenses—[Paragraph 25 (1).]

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukris	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Life preservers	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	140	154	31	61	4	16	2	8	1	...	...	...	...	417	259
Hindus... ...	17	77	23	10	...	11	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	147	114
Parsis	19	23	13	15	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	77	53
Indian Christians.	10	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	22
Muslims ...	15	23	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	38
Japanese ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Jews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	201	302	77	87	5	31	11	9	1	...	...	...	1	725	487

TABLE "G".

Manner of disposal of arms mentioned in table "F"—
[Paragraph 25 (1).]

—	Arms	Licenses
Deposited in office	201	133
Sold or handed over to authorised persons	154	92
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased licensees ...	12	6
Left India	112	73
Held under exemption	8	7
No trace	11	8
Licenses renewed by other authorities	227	168
Total ...	725	427

Police Commissioner's Office :
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W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE "H".

Explosives—[Paragraph 25 (2).]

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Forms in which licenses were issued	Number of licenses granted in	
			1938	1939
1	Manufacture, possession and sale ...	A	2	2
2	Possession and sale	B	375	343
3	Possession	C	*Nil*	*Nil*
4	Do.	F	*Nil*	*Nil*
5	Licenses in form "E" (*bona fide* blasting purposes).	E	1	*Nil*
6	Licenses in form "EE" (*bona fide* blasting purposes).	EE	*Nil*	*Nil*
7	General transport licenses ...	II	16	18
8	Magazine licenses	J	5	...*
		Total ...	399	363

* Issued by the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India, Calcutta.

TABLE "I".

Petroleum—[Paragraph 25 (3).]

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in	
		1938	1939
1	Posssession licenses for non-dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, in quantity not exceeding 5,000 gallons.	3	4
2	Possession licenses for dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding 60 gallons.	151	191
3	Import licenses for dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding 60 gallons.	120	129
4	Possession licenses for carbide of calcium in quantity not exceeding 250 lbs.	1	1
	Total ...	275	325

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 18th April 1940.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

T Bk K 5—11

TABLE "J".

[*Paragraph 25 (6).*]

Nature of accidents.	Total number of accidents.		Passengers.		Pedestrians.	How distributed.			Total.
						In collision with			
	1938.	1939.	Alighting.	Boarding.		Tram cars.	Motor cars.	Carts and other vehicles.	
Slight	367	453	101	25	137	85	59	46	453
Serious	70	77	18	4	36	3	8	8	77
Fatal	16	13	1	1	11	.....	.....	.....	13
Total for 1939 ...	.....	543	120	30	184	88	67	54	543
Total for 1938 ...	453	.....	127	40	169	57	29	31	453

Number of tram cars running and mileage covered.

Year.	Bogie single deck.	Bogie double deck.	Bogie and trailer.	Single truck.	Single truck double deck.	Single truck trains.	Single truck double deck and trailer.	Unit mileage.
1938	22	85	8	.....	.....	142	.....	5,921,974
1939	29	89	.....	.....	.....	144	.....	6,066,842

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 18th April 1940.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE "K".

[*Paragraph 28 (1).*]

Table showing the offences for which children and young persons under the age of 16 years were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1939.

Serial No.	Offence	Persons			Result of persons convicted							Remarks.
		Arrested.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Sent to Reformatory or Industrial Home or certified schools.	Imprisoned	Flogged	Fined	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	Admonished and discharged.	Pending at the close of the year.	
1	Offencers relating to Coin.	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
2	Offences against public justice.	16	15	...	13	...	...	1	1	...	...	1 transferred.
3	Rape	8	7	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	1	
4	Unnatural offence ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
5	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Grievous Hurt ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
7	Hurt ...	4	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	
8	Kidnapping or abduction, selling etc. for prostitution.	11	5	4	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	
9	Criminal force to woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
10	Robbery ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	House-breaking and theft.	19	10	5	3	...	...	2	...	5	4	
12	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
13	Theft ...	204	132	53	37	...	7	...	16	72	17	1 transferred, 1 absconded.
14	Criminal breach of trust.	13	10	2	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	
15	Receiving stolen property.	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	
16	Cheating	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
17	Offences under Children Act.	435	167	201	95	...	1	...	23	48	60	1 Died, 2 Lunatics, 4 absconded.
18	Offences under Bombay City Police Act.	113	88	20	6	3	5	24	28	22	5	
19	Offences under the Prevention of Gambling Act.	25	13	4	5	...	...	3	2	3	8	
20	Offences under other Miscellaneous Act.	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1 Died, 2 transferred, 5 absconded, 2 lunatics.
	Total ...	865	459	293	162	5	16	30	75	171	103	

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 18th April 1940.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

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on 22 July, 2017

TABLE "L".

Table showing the number of cognizable (Indian Penal Code and Local Act) cases registered at each Police Station during the years 1938 and 1939.

Police Stations.	Indian Penal Code cases.		Local Act cases.	
	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.
Colaba	320	427	5,164	6,363
Esplanade	300	501	6,655	8,691
Palton Road	473	718	10,372	11,466
Princess Street	559	663	9,636	11,310
Pydhoni	404	583	9,237	9,833
Dongri	407	489	8,421	6,563
Gamdevi	449	597	6,386	8,083
Lamington Road	554	806	10,891	12,202
Maharbouri	690	1,062	15,217	18,140
Nagpada	438	820	8,112	7,393
Agripada	399	453	3,763	3,833
Byculla	424	521	3,364	4,735
Kalachowky	296	386	2,414	2,047
Bhoiwada	412	564	4,408	5,656
Kingsway	374	437	3,573	4,113
DeLisle Road	300	430	3,680	3,517
Mahim	390	476	3,228	3,510
Yellowgate	179	264	3,729	3,583
Prohibition Department ...	.....	.....	.....	1,113
Total ...	7,368	10,167	1,18,250	1,32,651

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 18th April 1940.

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.

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